

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1937-40



TRIPURA STATE

CONSOLIDATED

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1347, 1348 & 1349 T. E.

(1937--1940 A. D.)



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1347, 1348 & 1349 T. E.

(1937—1940 A. D.)

**COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA.**

CHIEF MINISTER'S OFFICE,
TRIPURA STATE.

To

Major His Highness Bisama-Samara-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya
Pancha-Srijukta Maharaja Manikya

SUR BGR BIKRAM KISHORE DEV BARMAN

BAHADUR, K. C. S. I.,

Ruler of Tripura.

Dated, Agartala, the 27th February, 1943.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

On behalf of the *Mantri Parishad*, I have the honour most respectfully to submit the accompanying consolidated Administration Report of the State for the three years 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E., covering the period from 14th April 1937 to 13th April, 1940, as compiled and edited by the Political Department of the State.

2. Owing to various untoward circumstances, the practice of publishing a general Administration Report annually in English, on the basis of departmental Reports, had to be discontinued for a time after the issue of 1346 T. E.; but it has been decided to make the series up-to-date, and it is hoped that the gap will now be filled up without delay.

3. There have been important administrative changes since the period under report closed. Rai J. C. Sen Bahadur, B. A., B. C. S. (Retd.), who controlled the Administration during the first two years of the triennium as the sole Minister, and was the Chief Minister after the inauguration of the Reforms in 1349 T. E., has unfortunately retired owing to failing health, and so has Dr. M. M. Majumdar, L. M. S., Minister for Public Health and Sanitation. Rai J. M. Chatterjee Bahadur M. A., B. C. S. (Retd.), who held the important portfolios of Finance and Revenue, is no longer—it is sad to mention—in the land of the living, while Dr. Majumdar's successor in office, Thakur R. M. Dev Barman, I am sorry to add, has likewise passed away. Rai Dewan K. P. Dutt Bahadur, M. A. B. L., M. R. A. S., F. R. E. S., Chief Secretary to Your Highness, who was in charge of important departments during the period has also retired.

4. All these changes constitute a more or less serious handicap in the matter of turning out this report, to which have been added the difficulties caused by the world war, notably those in the shape of scarcity of paper and press materials, in view of which it has been decided to omit the usual statistical index, though steps have been taken to make the narrative portion self-contained and in some respects more comprehensive.

I have the honour to be
Your Highness's most obedient servant,

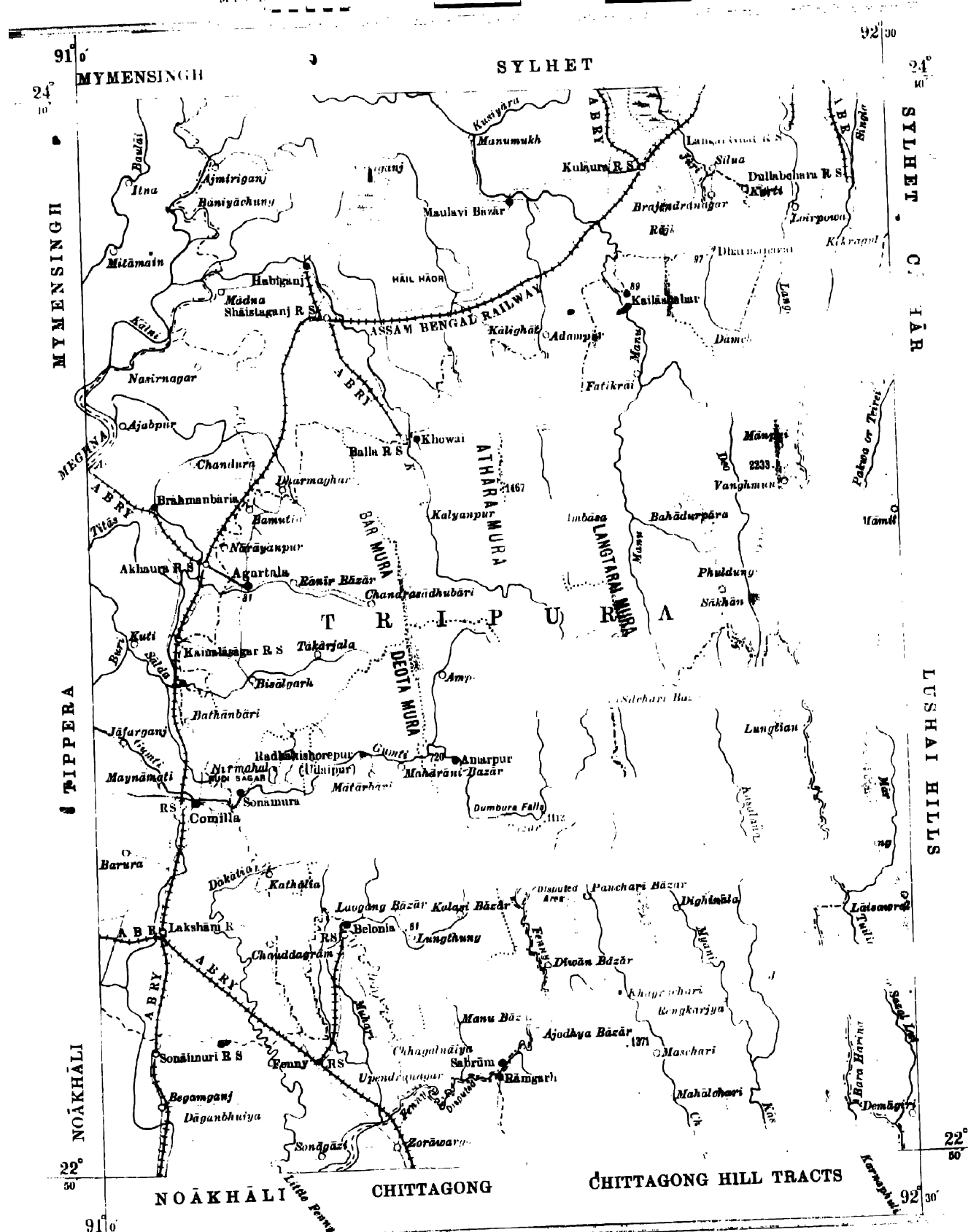
Rana Bodhjung,

CHIEF MINISTER AND PRESIDENT,
MANTRI PARISHAD.

MAP OF TRIPURA STATE

Scale 1 Million or 1 Inch to 15 7/8 Miles

Miles 10 20 30 40



Based upon Survey of India Maps & Published with the Permission of the Surveyor General of India, 1930.

Reg No 1441 E 37-1000

Head quarters: Districts or States

Ditto Sub-divisions

Other Towns or Large Villages

District Names

● Agartala

○ Amarpur

Maynāmati

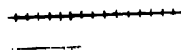
TIPPERA

Boundaries, State & District

Ditto Sub-division

Railways, Metre gauge

Roads, Metalled. Others



1st Edition 1937.

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRIPURA STATE FOR 1347 T. E.—1349 T. E. (1937-1940.)

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State—4,116 sq. miles.

Population (Census 1941—provisional)—5,13,952.

Gross income—(1) Total for the triennium—Rs. 1, 11, 42, 994.

Annual average of the triennium—Rs. 37,14,331.

(2) Annual based on the average for previous five years, i. e.
1342—1346 T. E. (inclusive)—Rs. 30,73,104.

Tribute—Nil.

Ruler—Major His Highness The Bishama-Samara-Bijayee Mahamahodaya
Pancha-Srijukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikramkishore Dev Barman
Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Tripura. *Born*—19th August, 1908.

Caste—*Kshatriya* of the Lunar Race.

Jubraj—Sreela-Sreejukta Maharajkumar Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Barman,
Jubraj Goswami Bahadur. *Born*—12th December 1933.

I.

The TRIENNIUM under report commenced under good auspices in the State.

2. There was of course no indication at its advent of the approaching world-conflagration which was to break out towards its close in Europe under the garb of a mere local war. The improvement noticeable in the general economic condition at the end of the year preceding, continued, and the masses looked forward to better times in view of the apparent upward tendency of prices of indigenous crops, while some fall-off in the prices of jute and cotton in evidence was counteracted by increased demand for exports, specially of forest produce. The rainfall was not, however seasonable, and floods affected portions of the State and contiguous parts of the attached Zemindaries, mainly in the Gumti and Fenny valleys, with a serious breach in the embankment of the Gumti early in 1349 T. E. On the outbreak of the European war in the same year

Economic condition and health.

prices of some imported necessities suddenly shot up, taking away a good deal from the expectations of the agricultural population and worsening the position of the middle classes, which was more or less unsatisfactory throughout. No definite rise in the wages of labour was also noticeable. There were outbreaks, mostly sporadic, of cholera and small-pox in some Divisions, with high mortality from the first-named disease for a time in Kailashahar, saving which public health in the triennium was on the whole good.

3. The period under review started with an aggregate opening balance in the State proper and the Zemindaries, of Rs. 22,44,465, inclusive of unadjusted advances and bonds, against Rs. 14,02,434, the corresponding figure for the previous three years. With the above opening balance of Rs. 22,44,465, and the gross receipts which stood at Rs. 1,11,42,994, the total amount available for expenditure during the period was Rs. 1,33,87,459, against Rs. 1,07,40,716, of the preceding three years, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,16,82,808, against Rs. 84,96,251. The closing balance left was thus Rs. 17,55,151, against Rs. 22,44,465.

II.

HIS HIGHNESS AND THE TRIENNium.

4. The period under report was characterised by intense personal activities on the part of His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, both in respect of Administrative measures and Tours which included an extensive world tour.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

5. On the 24th Baisakh, 1347 T. E. corresponding to the 7th May, 1937, His Highness laid the foundation-stone of the Maharaja Manikya College building near Agartala in furtherance of the "Vidyapattan Scheme" previously sanctioned.

6. At the *Bijaya Dashami Darbar* held on the 29th Aswin (15th October, 1937) of the same year, His Highness was pleased to announce Municipal reforms in the State on the basis of popular franchise, which received grateful appreciation all round. A law has since been passed and the Agartala Municipality reconstituted after election.

7. At the *Mahanavami Darbar* on the 16th Aswin, 1348 T. E. (3rd October, 1938) there was an announcement of the establishment of *Nagar Samities* or Town Councils in all Divisional headquarters in the interior of the State, pending the constitution of full-fledged municipalities. This announcement has also since been given effect to by legislation.

8. At the same Darbar His Highness announced the introduction of compulsory Free Primary education in the Howrah Valley as the first step towards initiation of the policy throughout the State.

Compulsory Free
Primary Education.

9. The 1st Baisakh, 1349 T. E. (14th April, 1939) which was the new year's day in the State according to the local era, must be regarded as a red letter day in its annals, as at a largely attended *Darbar* on that day His Highness was pleased to proclaim amidst popular rejoicings the grant of a written Constitution to the people on the basis of a policy of their increased association with the Government, and embracing the subjoined administrative reforms, namely ;

The State Constitution—
Popular franchise.

- (i) The establishment of a *Rajseva* or Privy Council as an advisory body, executive and judicial, consisting of experienced and noted persons, official and non-official ;
- (ii) The improvement and reorganisation of the High Court ;
- (iii) The establishment of a Council of Ministers consisting of a Chief Minister, and other Ministers not exceeding four in number ;
- (iv) The establishment of a Legislative Assembly possessing adequate legislative and recommendatory powers with a popular majority and a more or less wide franchise ;
- (v) The establishment on elective principle of village unions or *Mandalis* as territorial electoral units with powers, executive and judicial ;
- (vi) The introduction of an improved system of financial administration and audit with a complete separation of the Ruler's personal budget from the State Budget, on an allocation to the former of ten per cent. of the annual income of the State.

The peroration of the Proclamation was worthy of the subject and the occasion :

"It is my earnest prayer to God Almighty", Observed His Highness, addressing the vast gathering, "that the governing and the governed in this ancient State may now by His Grace join hands in a new spirit of co-operation and enhanced amity, and restore to it by combined efforts all its pristine glory, no longer indeed the glory of a conquering Military State as in the olden times, but the abiding glory and prestige of an organised State, where traditional Indian culture harmonises with modern thought in shaping the guiding principle, and rendering it invulnerable in the prosperity, happiness and contentment of the people."

(8) His Excellency Sir Harry Luke, Governor of the Fiji Islands entertained His Highness at a luncheon party at the Government House at Suva on the 27th October, 1939, during His Highness's short stay there.

Reception in the Fiji Islands.

(9) On board the S. S. Maripose, as the ship arrived, the Indian community in the Fiji Islands represented by Mr. Vishnu, member of the Fiji Legislative Assembly, Mr. Raghvanand, District Commissioner, as well as Dr. and Mrs. Gopalam, accorded their cordial welcome to His Highness on his auspicious visit to the Fiji Islands.

Reception by the Indian Community.

(10) On arrival at Sydney on the 2nd November, His Highness was received likewise on board the S. S. Maripose, by representatives both of the Federal Government of Australia, and the Provincial Government of New South Wales. His Highness lunched with His Excellency Lord Gowrie, V. C., Governor General of Australia on the 3rd November at the Admiralty House, Sydney, and in the same afternoon, had a private interview with His Excellency Lord Wakehurst, Governor of New South Wales, at the Government House.

Reception in Australia.

(11) During his stay in Bali, His Highness met the Chief of Gianjar, Zelf Bestuurder (Home Ruler), Anak Agoeng Ngorah Agoeng, at the latter's Puri (Palace) at Gianjar on the 28th November. Mr. Van Romondt, Controller of Gianjar introduced His Highness to the Zelf Bestuurder and acted as interpreter. His Highness was very cordially received by the Zelf Bestuurder and was treated to light refreshments at the Palace.

Meeting with a Balinese Chief.

35. Thus ended, in any case, the forty-four thousand mile tour round the world, and His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur was enthusiastically received, as soon as the S. S. Amra pulled up alongside the Outram Ghat, by the members of the Ruling Family, many of the leading officials of the State, and the public including a representative gathering of the Tripura Hitasadhini Sabha. Heartfelt delight mixed with a sense of great relief was noticeable on every face on His Highness's safe return after a most perilous voyage.

Return to Calcutta.

36. His Highness remained in Calcutta for a fortnight, and returned to Agartala on the 11th of Magh (25th January, 1940). The deep sense of popular relief on His Highness's safe return to the State manifested itself in many a loyal demonstration that followed, and His Highness was the recipient of a number of addresses from public bodies including one from the Agartala Municipality.

His Highness's return to the State

IV.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY MATTERS.

37. A unique event of the period demanding foremost mention, was the Coronation in London of His most gracious Majesty King George VI, Emperor of India, and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, on the 12th May, 1937. His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur cabled to His Majesty offering his loyal and respectful congratulations on the happy occasion, with earnest prayers for Their Majesties' long and prosperous reign. In reply His Majesty was graciously pleased to cable to His Highness in the following terms—"It has given the Queen and Myself much pleasure to receive your congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of Our Coronation for which We wish to express Our sincere thanks."

38. In celebration of the great event in the State, there were military and police parades, prayers offered in temples, churches and mosques throughout, with illumination and attendant festivities, including refreshments arranged for school children, while the auspicious day was observed as a public holiday. A proclamation covering the announcement of the Coronation was published in an extraordinary issue of the State Gazette and Major (now Lieut.-Colonel) Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur, M. B. E., M. C., Commandant of the State Forces, attended the ceremony in London.

39. On being invited by His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, His Highness Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singhji, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Maharaja of Panna, Raja Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Ruler of Khairagarh, Raja Bahadur Narendra Singhji and Maharajkumar Puspendra Singhji of Panna, Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singhji, Chief of Garrauli and a few other guests paid a visit to the State, arriving at Agartala with Their Highnesses from Calcutta on the 30th Pous 1347 T. E. (14th January, 1938).

40. The honoured guests were accorded a most befitting and cordial welcome by all sections of people, irrespective of caste and creed, on arrival at Agartala and during visits that followed to different places, including the Rudrasagar, Debendranagar, Khowai and Kalyanpur in the State, as also Comilla and Mainamati in the Zemindaries. Special mention may be made of the civic address, the State Banquet, and the parties in their honour at Agartala, the capital of the State, as well as the addresses presented and functions arranged, in particular, at Comilla, the headquarters station of His Highness's Zemindaries and of the British District of Tippera, by the Municipality, the District Board, the European Club, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Maharaja Beerchandra Public Library, and the general public of the town. At Kalyanpur the guests had a magnificent reception from thousands of people gathering from far and near, and had an enjoyable Shikar, in the course of which a rogue tusker was shot. The distinguished visitors left Agartala for Calcutta on the 9th Magh, 1347 T. E. (23rd January, 1938) amidst a hearty send-off.

41. A happy event of the triennium was the appointment of His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur to the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Regular Army in June, 1937, all offices and institutions being closed for a day on the occasion.

42. An interesting item of the programme of the Navami Darbar, 1347 T. E. (14th October, 1937) was the presentation by His Highness to Manyabara Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, (then Chief Secretary to His Highness) with the *Sanad* and *Khilat* of the title of "Raja" conferred on him by the Viceroy.

43. Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. C. Robson, O. B. E., continued as Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States, up to the forenoon of the 11th April, 1939, whereafter he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. Barton. The designation of the office was changed to "Resident for the Eastern States" and the headquarters transferred from Ranchi to Calcutta with effect from the 1st July, 1937. Lieutenant-Colonel Robson visited the State from 2nd to 5th February, 1938, and again from the 24th to 26th March, 1939, and was pleased during the visits to go round the Central Jail, the Victoria Memorial Hospital, the Administration Secretariat, the Agartala U. K. Academy and the High Court. His successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, was at Agartala on official visit from the 27th to 29th March, 1940, in the course of which he visited the Central Jail, the V. M. Hospital, the Secretariat, the High Court and the Cantonment, and was pleased to lay the foundation-stone of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital, as also to open the New Mogra road. A very interesting event of the occasion was the Resident's visit to Mogra (accompanied by His Highness) where he received a magnificent welcome from the Talukdars and other tenants of His Highness's Zemindaries. Another notable function was a Darbar held at the Ujjayanta Palace in which Colonel Barton presented His Highness's Private Secretary Rai Dewan Kamala Prasad Dutt Bahadur with the badge and *Sanad* of "Rai Bahadur".

44. On the 6th April, 1940, the Hon'ble Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar, Minister, Government of Bengal, paid an official visit to Agartala, accompanied by Mr. S. N. Majumdar, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, to discuss with the Government of Tripura the question of introduction of measures in control of the floods of the river Gumti, in connection with the general problem on the subject under consideration.

45. The subjoined Administrative measures and changes of the period are noticeable :—

(1) A Geological Department was created under His Highness's order, dated the 7th September, 1937, and organised during the triennium under report, with appointment of a Geologist and of an expert Geological Adviser.

(2) A committee designated "Vidyapattan Governing Committee," consisting of 10 members with the Minister as its President, was appointed under His Highness's order, dated the 7th Jaistha, 1348 T. E. (21st May, 1938) to carry out the Vidyapattan Scheme of education, and a sum of Rs. 50,000 was placed at its disposal at the first instance. Construction of the college buildings was undertaken during that year.

Vidyapattan Governing Committee.
(3) A Charter incorporating the Maharaja Match Factory was granted during the year 1348 T. E. The factory formerly belonged to a private person.

Charter for Maharaja Match Factory.
(4) A prospecting license for natural petroleum including natural gas in respect of 250 square miles of State territory was granted to The Burmah Oil Company Ltd. (Scotland) for a period of 3 years.

Prospecting license for petroleum.
(5) The excise vendors in the State were formerly subject to payment of excise duty to the Government of Bengal for import of opium, *ganja* and *bhang* into the State through that Government. During the year 1347 T. E. (1937-38) the Government agreed, on the representation of the State, to supply the drugs duty free, with effect from the month of August, 1937, on condition that an equal amount of duty was levied on the drugs by the State.

Excise arrangement.
(6) A reciprocal arrangement was entered into during the same year with the Government of India for extradition of persons accused of being concerned in traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

Extradition.
(7) To implement the agreement entered into with the Government of India, for a further period of five years, in respect of matters of control over extension of cultivation, production and export of tea, the Tripura Tea Control Act 1348 T. E. was passed in supercession of certain interim rules on the subject previously promulgated.

Tea control.
(8) Out of the contribution of Rs. 25,806-4-6 by the State to the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, Rs. 24,515 was received back in March, 1940 for works in the State in furtherance of the object of the scheme, and a hospital building has been constructed, since, on a suitable site pending the establishment of a full-fledged Anti-Tuberculosis hospital.

King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.
(9) Mr. J. M. Das, B. L., Chief Judge of the Khas Adalat, (High Court) resigned early in the triennium after over 7 years' of meritorious service, highly appreciated all round ; Mr. K. C. Nag, B. A., M. B. E., Bar.-at-law, for sometime a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, was thereafter appointed in his place under the designation of Chief Justice of the State High Court.

Administrative changes—
Chief Justice of the
High Court.

(10) Rai Bahadur J. M. Chatterjee, M. A., B. C. S., a retired District Magistrate of Bengal (since deceased) joined, on appointment as Finance Minister of the State, on the 24th Magh, 1348 T. E. (7th February, 1939) and became a member of the Cabinet later on, as mentioned above.

(11) Rai Bahadur G. R. Dutt, a retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal, joined on 3rd Baisak, 1348 T. E. (16th April, 1938) on appointment as the Superintendent of Police, in succession to Rai Saheb A. C. Gupta, resigned, the designation of the office having, since, been changed to that of "Commissioner of the State Police."

(12) A very sad event of the period occurring on the 27th Pous, 1348 T. E. (12th January, 1939) was the accidental and untimely death, while on a railway journey to Lucknow, of Mr. S. C. Dev Barman, M. A. (Harvard), Senior Naib Dewan, one of the Departmental heads of the Administration, as the result of the derailment of the 9 Up Dehra Doon Express between Chicheki and Hazaribagh Road stations. In him the Government of Tripura has lost a most promising officer recruited from a noble family of the State, educated and specially trained overseas.

46. The discussions between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Rulers of Indian States regarding the establishment of the proposed all India Federation and the accession of the States thereto, were nearing completion, when in view of the outbreak of the war the matter had to be indefinitely postponed, as it was not possible for His Majesty's Government in the midst of the preoccupations caused by the war, to give active attention to the question—a decision that was communicated to the State in September, 1939.

THE GREAT WAR AND TRIPURA'S INITIAL WAR ACTIVITIES.

47. As already mentioned in para 34 above, His Highness who was *en route* to America when War was declared against Germany on the 3rd September, 1939, wired to the Viceroy immediately on arrival in New York, placing his personal services and the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

48. Towards the end of 1349 T. E. (1939-40) offers were made and announced of annual contributions of (i) Rs. 30,000 from the State to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, (ii) Rs. 15,000 from His Highness's personal funds to the Red Cross Society and the St. John's Ambulance Association, and (iii) Rs. 5,000 from the same source to the St. Dunstan's Fund. It was also decided to increase the strength of the Armed Police and the Militia at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 50,000 in view of the possible

utilisation of the regular State troops on duty outside the State, for which offer had promptly been made. A War Committee was also established under His Highness's orders dated the 19th Magh, 1349 T.E. (2nd February, 1940) more or less for the same purpose for which District War Committees in British India were formed.

49. All this however was only a small beginning, and nobody in this part of the world perhaps imagined at the time that the European War was destined to develop soon into a world conflagration, with a ruthless enemy thundering at India's very door. Yet the unforeseen has happened, and it has devolved upon Tripura, since, to extend considerably and intensify her War efforts, as future records will show.

CHAPTER II—LAND ADMINISTRATION.

50. Rai J. C. Sen Bahadur B. A., B. C. S., (Retd.), Minister, controlled all the Departments of the Government of Tripura up to 9th Baisakh, 1349 T. E. (22nd April 1939) after which date, on the constitution of the *Mantri Parishat*, he was appointed Chief Minister, and the Revenue and General Department was transferred to the portfolio of Minister Rai J. M. Chatterjee Bahadur M. A., B. C. S., (Retd.). Thakur K. K. Singha continued to be the Departmental head under the Minister till the 9th Baisakh, 1349 T. E., when he was appointed as a Minister-Member of the Cabinet, and Thakur R. M. Deb Barma assumed charge of the Department as Secretary to the Minister.

51. As shown in the subjoined statement, the total area held under settlement and borne on the *toujis* at the close of 1349 T. E. was 606 sq. miles as against 603 sq. miles in 1347, and 619, in 1346, the closing year of the previous triennium. There was thus an abrupt and substantial fall in 1347 T. E., as compared with the previous triennium, which was due, *inter alia*, to the fact that in the Sadar Division alone a large number of new certificate cases had been instituted in 1346, for realisation of heavy arrears and all disposed of within the year, with the result that about 10 Sq. miles of land came over to Khas possession for the time being, under auction-purchase by the State. It is noticeable however that the figure which was abnormally low in 1347 T. E., was apparently rising again on a progressive scale through the succeeding years.

Kinds of settlement.	Area in square miles.			
	1346 T.E. <i>i. e.</i> at the close of the previous triennium.	1347 T.E.	1348 T.E.	1349 T.E.
<i>Jote</i> ...	324	311	311	313
<i>Taluks</i> ...	295	292	293	295
Total ...	619	603	604	606

52. The average *Jama* per *kani* of jote lands in *khasmahals* exclusive of cesses stood at Rs. 1/0/11 pies against Rs. 1/1/11 pies in the previous triennium. The maximum rate for jotes was Rs. 20/- though, it may be mentioned, that this high rate, while technically coming under the class, was exclusively confined to some small settlements of bazar or town land of advantageous position in great demand. The minimum rate was Annas 3 only as before. The corresponding maximum and minimum rates for *Taluks* practically continued to be Rs. 3/- and Rs. 0/1/6 per *kani*, excluding higher rates secured in some *Takshisi* settlements, generally of small area, in the capital town.

53. The different sources of land revenue demand and the collection under each head are detailed below :—

		<i>Taluks.</i>	<i>Khasmahal jotes.</i>	<i>Bazar.</i>	<i>Cesses.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Current demand. ...	1347 T. E.	1,54,037	5,21,086	8,572	66,940	7,50,635
	1348 T. E.	1,54,294	5,27,471	8,042	85,381	7,75,188
	1349 T. E.	1,54,365	5,30,246	7,397	74,719	7,66,727
Arrear demand upto the end of ...	1346 T. E.	3,57,601	19,36,312	5,861	1,81,732	24,81,509
	1347 T. E.	3,68,188	19,68,898	6,410	2,15,291	25,58,897
	1348 T. E.	3,83,027	20,67,219	4,112	2,16,149	26,70,507
Realisation upto the end of ...	1347 T. E.	1,45,400	4,79,476	8,045	62,812	6,95,733
	1348 T. E.	1,40,571	4,29,877	7,270	63,783	6,41,501
	1349 T. E.	1,43,622	4,76,906	6,756	60,282	6,87,566

54. The above statement shows that the demand in 1349 T. E. under all heads was Rs. 7,66,727, and with the arrear demand of Rs. 26,70,507, the total demand stood at Rs. 34,37,234, against Rs. 33,34,085, and Rs. 22,32,144, in 1348 and 1347 T. E. respectively.

55. The total collection in round figures under all heads in 1349 T. E. amounted to Rs. 6,87,566 (viz. Rs. 2,64,346 under current and Rs. 4,23,220 under arrear), against Rs. 6,41,501 (*i.e.* Rs. 2,51,565 current and Rs. 3,89,936 arrear) in 1348, and Rs. 6,95,733 (*i.e.* Rs. 2,50,863 current and Rs. 4,44,870 arrear) in 1347 T. E. The percentage of collection, as detailed in the subjoined statement, was for various reasons unsatisfactory.

	Current Collection.			Arrear Collection.		
	1347	1348	1349	1347	1348	1349
<i>Khas Mahal</i> ...	18'56	18'13	19'76	19'76	12'89	13'16
<i>Taluki Mahal</i> ...	78'96	77'85	80'69	6'67	5'55	4'97
Percentage of total collection	33'42	32'45	34'48	17'92	12'89	15'84

56. The average annual demand during the period was Rs. 7,64,183 against Rs. 7,46,542, of the previous triennium, and the average annual collection Rs. 6,74,982 against Rs. 7,09,789. The decline is due to an indirect cause, namely, the realisation of about a lac of rupees of the arrear demand by Certificate procedure in the Sadar Division, as a special step, in 1346 T. E., as referred to in para 51 above.

57. Altogether Rs. 15,496 requisitions, covering a demand of Rs. 6,83,793 were received during the three years, and 8,563 requisitions covering Rs. 9,77,572 were pending from 1346 T. E. The total number of requisitions was thus 24,059, covering a total demand of Rs. 16,61,365. Of these, 93 cases with a demand of Rs. 11,535 were rejected or struck off, and a sum of Rs. 52,955 in 1,572 cases was realised before decree; while 6625 cases on the whole for realisation of Rs. 8,15,495 remained pending at the end of 1349 T. E.

58. Orders under the provisions of the State Certificate Act were passed making the demands absolute, during the period, in 15,771 cases with a total demand of Rs. 7,80,465. Out of the total demand, Rs. 2,618, Rs. 4,612 and Rs. 18,017 were remitted or written off respectively in 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E., and of the remainder, Rs. 1,77,110, Rs. 1,55,719 and Rs. 1,95,426 were actually realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,19,776, Rs. 12,12,557 and Rs. 14,48,379 respectively. The following table shows separately the amounts realised under heads "land revenue" and "miscellaneous" :—

	Realisation of land revenue demands.	Realisation of miscellaneous demands	Total.
1347 T.E.	Rs. 1,58,319	Rs. 18,791	Rs. 1,77,110
1348 T.E.	„ 1,40,890	„ 14,829	„ 1,55,719
1349 T.E.	„ 1,78,535	„ 16,891	„ 1,95,426

59. In view of the heavy accumulation of arrears, a scheme for improving collection has been drawn up and is under consideration.

60. With 39 defaulting *Taluks* pending from the previous triennium, altogether 522 *Taluks* came in under the operation of the Sun-set law during the period under report. Of these, 489 were released on payment of dues with penalty, and 34 *Taluks* were auctioned off, leaving a closing balance of 49. The corresponding figures for the previous triennium were as under : Balance brought forward from 1343 : 40, defaulting *Taluks* : 447, released on payment of dues and penalty : 381, auctioned : 67 and balance : 39.

61. Survey operations in respect of an area of 2,440 *drones*, comprising 361 *drones* of *taluk* and 2079 *drones* of *Khas Mahal*, were carried out in 1347 against a total of 3497 *drones* in the previous year; while an area of 3871 *drones*, comprising 644 *drones* of *taluk* and 3,227 *drones* of *Khas Mahal*, and that of 2412 *drones*, comprising 248 *drones* of *taluk* and 2164 *drones* of *Khas Mahal*, were surveyed in 1348 and 1349 T. E. respectively. Compared with the previous triennium, the total area surveyed during the period was less by 1719 *drones*.

62. (1) The total area covered by original *Jotedari* settlement of waste land during the triennium was 483 *drones* against 476 *drones* in the previous triennium.

(2) The aggregate area of cultivated land brought under original settlement and re-settlement during the period stood at 5,790 *drones* against 9,025 of the preceding triennium, there being thus a marked decrease of 3,235 *drones* in respect of the operations in the triennium under report.

(3) *Taluki* settlement was effected in respect of a total area of 155 *drones*, during the triennium against 313 *drones* in the previous triennium.

63. The following statement shows the net increase in the *jama* secured during the period by re-settlement of *Abadi jote* land as well as the *Nazarana* assessed as the result of the operations.

	Amount		Average <i>jama</i> (per <i>kani</i>)
	Increase in <i>jama</i> .	<i>Nazarana</i> assessed.	
1346 T.E.	Rs. 5,925	Rs. 35,353	0-6-8p.
1347 T.E.	Rs. 6,599	Rs. 30,246	0-10-9p.
1348 T.E.	„ 5,155	„ 22,177	0-10-9p.
1349 T.E.	„ 911	„ 20,616	0-14-6p.

64. During 1347 T. E. an area of 130 *drones* of waste land was settled for a prospective rental of Rs. 1,211, while in the following year 76 *drones* only were settled for Rs. 768. But in 1349 T. E. the area settled rose to 277 *drones* for a rental of Rs. 2,675. The average *jama* per *kani* obtained was 15 annas 5 pies, 10 annas 1 pie, and 9 annas 8 pies, in 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E. respectively. In the closing year of the previous triennium the corresponding figures stood at : waste land

settled, 180 *drone*s; rental, Rs. 1,560; average *jama* per *kani*, 8 annas 8 pies. The maximum and the minimum rates and the *Nazarana* realised were as noted below. The rent-free period allowed ranged, as before, from 1 to 3 years.

	Maximum rate.	Minimum rate.	Amount of <i>Nazarana</i> .
1346 T.E.	0-8-0	0-4-0	Rs. 2,003-0-0
1347 T.E.	1-10-0	0-4-0	Rs. 1,799-0-0
1348 T.E.	2-8-0	0-4-0	„ 1,817-0-0
1349 T.E.	2-0-0	0-4-0	„ 3,278-0-0

65. No whole time Settlement Officer was employed in any Division, during the period, but the Divisional Officers and the Second Officers were entrusted with settlement work in their respective jurisdictions. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,900-12-6 p. in 1347 T. E., and Rs. 1,398 and Rs. 604 respectively in the years 1348 and 1349.

66. There were 55 tea gardens in the State during the triennium yielding a revenue of about Rs. 65,000 annually. The total area under tea was 10,938.5 acres at the close of 1349. T. E. Owing to the adoption of the Restriction Scheme several petitions for relinquishment of portions of tea gardens were received and pending consideration.

67. The tea industry in the State was suffering in the triennium from the tremendous effects of the slump that it had experienced, in spite of protective measures adopted and various concessions allowed by the Tripura Government.

68. The first period of tea control which had come into operation under arrangement with the Government of India ended on the 1st day of Chaitra, 1347 T. E. (15th March, 1938). As the result of agreement arrived at for extension of the control scheme for a further term of five years, the Tripura Tea Control Act was ultimately passed in 1348 T. E. embodying the principles of interim rules previously promulgated, and sanctioning control of the industry for a period of 5 years with effect from 1st Baisakh 1348 T. E. (14th April, 1939).

69. As detailed in the following statement, there were 20 private estates under State management at the close of the triennium. The percentage of collection in the estates during the period was not satisfactory, having ranged between 54.42 (maximum) to 2.78 (minimum). The low percentage was however due to exceptional circumstances affecting the estates concerned.

PRIVATE ESTATES UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.

Class.	Names of Estate.	Area in drones.	Revenue	REMARKS.
Encumbered	1. Kakraban Estate	283	1,871	N.B.—The maximum percentage of Collection during the period as a whole was 54.42 and the minimum 2.79.
	2. Jogendranagar Trust Estate	30	163	
	3. Kamalnagar & Mahendranagar Estate	51	255	
	4. Maharamali Choudhuri Khanje Khan Bahadur's Estate	236	1,230	
	Taluk	6	119	
	Jote			
	5. Thakur, Nalini Mohan Deb Barma's Estate	68	170	
	6. Brajendra Kumar Das's Estate	408	1,936	
	7. Brajapur Estate (Kamalakanta Dev Barma & others)	246	952	
Unencumbered	8. Kalimulla's Estate	124	863	
	9. Mahammad Ali Choudhuri's Estate	24	76	
	10. Prabhu Goswami's Estate	31	81	
	11. Dowager Maharani's Estate	169	766	
	12. Late Girish Chandra Choudhuri's Estate	38	254	
	13. Late Braja Kumar Thakur's Estate	47	297	
	14. Late Nava Kumar Chakraborty's Estate	32	225	
	Taluk	5	19	
	Jote			
Endowment	15. Nil Kantha Sen's Estate	75	374	
	16. Gouranga Tripura's Estate	13	57	
Endowment	17. Taranagar Trust Estate	140	52	
Encumbered	18. Prabin Chandra Choudhuri's Estate	14	74	
	19. Iswar Chandra Bhownio Roy's Estate	25	850	
Unencumbered	20. Dowager Bara Maharani's Estate	529	11,584	

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

1. LEGISLATION.

70. The subjoined enactments, Orders (ordinances) and Rules promulgated during the triennium are noticeable :

1847 T. E.

- Rules regarding the State Bank, dated 4. 5. 46 T. E.
- His Highness's Order of 19. 2. 47 prohibiting grazing in *Sal* forests.

3. His Highness's Order No. 127 of 17. 8. 47 T. E. imposing a small duty on export of rice and paddy under certain conditions for purposes of road development.
4. Rules under the above Order.

1348 T. E.

1. His Highness's Order No. 139, dated 10. 2. 48 T. E. regarding registration of cycles.
2. Amended Rules for Motor Vehicles, dated 5. 6. 48 T. E.
3. Act I of 1348 T. E. (The Tripura Tea Control Act.)
4. Rules for organisation of Village Mandalis (Memo No. 11, dated 3. 8. 48 T. E. of Revenue and General Department).

1349 T. E.

1. Proclamation of His Highness, dated 1. 1. 49 T. E. announcing the grant of a written Constitution to the State and various Administrative Reforms.
2. Act I of 1349 T. E. in definition of the term "*Rajmantri*".
3. Act II of 1349 T. E. (Municipal Act.)
4. Rules regarding the working of the *Mantri Parishad* or Council of Ministers.
5. His Highness's Order No. 190, dated 9. 2. 49 T. E. regarding Grazing Tax.
6. His Highness's Order No. 196, dated 9. 2. 49 T. E. regarding Money-lending business.
7. His Highness's Order, dated 9. 2. 49 T. E. in amendment of Revenue Rules of 1290 T. E.
8. Rule No. 1 of 1349 T. E. re Registration and Licencing of money-lenders.
9. Order No. 1 of 1349 T. E. regarding registration of Foreigners.
10. Order, dated 8. 5. 49 T. E. regarding arrest of potentially hostile foreigners.
11. Order No. II of 1349 T. E. in adoption of the Defence of India Ordinance No. V of 1939.
12. Order No. III of 1349 T. E. in adoption of the Defence of India Rules 1939.
13. Order No. VI of 1349 T. E. in prevention of profiteering.
14. Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1349 T. E. (Notification, dated 7th September, 1939).
15. The Enemy Foreigners Rules, 1349 T. E. (Order, dated 15. 8. 49).

II. MILITARY.

71. Rai Dewan Kamala Prasad Dutt Bahadur, M. A., B. L.,
M. R. A. S., and Major Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur, M. B. E.,
Charge. M. C. (Retd. I. A.) continued to be in charge of the
Military Department and the Tripura State Forces respectively, during

the year 1347 T. E. and 1348 T. E. ; while during the year following Captain Maharajkumar Durjoy Kishore Dev Varma Bahadur was appointed Officer-in-charge, Military Department, and Lt.-Colonel Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur continued to be in charge of the Tripura State Forces.

72. The actual strength of the Forces was 386 at the end of the year 1347 T. E., against 396 of the previous year, while at the end of the years 1348 T. E. and 1349 T. E. the actual strength was 382 and 420 respectively. During the year 1349 T. E. the State Army consisted of the following forces :—

Indian State Forces.

1. Headquarters.
2. Infantry—1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles.
3. Band party.

Other Forces.

4. Infantry—one company.

73. At the close of the triennium the troops were armed with 303 Rifles, revolvers and pistols, Vickers and Lewis guns, M. H. muskets, D. P. guns, Sniders, breech-loaders and muzzle loaders.

74. The Technical Adviser, Signalling, Central India States Forces, held a classification test of the Signallers during the 1st week of December 1937 (1347 T. E.). The Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the arms of the forces in the week following. The Military Adviser, Central India States Forces, Gwalior Residency, inspected the 1st Tripura Rifles in February 1938, (1347 T. E.). Major-General Sir Arthur M. Mills, C. B., D. S. O., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, and Major W. A. Windsor Aubrey, Military Adviser, Central India States Forces, inspected the forces from the 19th November, 1938 to 21st idem (1348 T. E.). Lt.-Colonel L. E. Barton, Resident for the Eastern States, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, visited the Cantonment on the 27th March 1940, (1349 T. E.). Major-General (Since Lieutenant-General) Sir Frederick Gwatkin, C. B., D. S. O., M. C., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, and Captain J. C. Lewis, Military Adviser, Central India States Forces, inspected the troops from the 15th to the 23rd February 1940 (1349 T. E.).

75. In 1347 T. E. (1937) two State Officers were attached to the 1/8th Gurkha Rifles, Shillong, for three months' training. Two I. O's were attached to the 1/7th Gurkha Rifles, Shillong, for 1½ months for Preliminary Weapon Training. One N. C. O. attended the Junior Instructor's course, Army school of

Education, India, Belgaum. Six N. C. O's. qualified themselves from the Small Arms School, Gwalior. One N. C. O. qualified himself as Assistant Instructor (Indian) from the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.

76. In the year 1348 T. E. (1938-39), one I. O. qualified himself from the S. A. S. Pachmarhi Wing—Pachmarhi. One State Officer was attached to the 1/7th Gurkha Rifles, Shillong, for Signalling Training. After completing his training there, he proceeded to attend the Signal Training Course at Alwar. The result was very satisfactory. Two I. O's were attached to the 1/7th Gurkha Rifles, Shillong for Platoon Commander's training. One S. O. and two N. C. O's were attached to the 1/6th Sikh Regiment, Chittagong, for training. One S. O. was attached to the 2/4th Punjab Regiment, Dacca, for training.

77. During the year 1349 T. E. (1939-40), one State Officer attended the first qualifying Signalling course at Poona and Alwar, and another S. O. was attached to the 1/11th Sikh Regiment, Comilla, for officers' Tactical Course. After completing his training at Comilla, he proceeded to attend the Small Arms School, Gwalior. The results were good. One I. O. was attached to the 1/11th Sikh Regiment, Comilla and two I. O's. to the 2/14th Punjab Regiment at Dacca for general training. One I. O. was attached to the 4th Gwalior M. B. Battalion for M. G. training. One I. O. attended the S. A. S. at Saugor. Two N. C. O's attended the preliminary Signalling Course and L. G. training at Gwalior. One N. C. O. attended the courses of Instruction, Indian Armourers, at Ishapur. The results were also satisfactory.

78. In the year 1347 T. E. (1937-38) the State Forces were out in camps at Melaghar, a distance of about 34 miles, from Headquarters, for ten days from 14th November, 1937 (1347 T. E.), and one platoon went to Kalyanpur on duty during the visit of the Ruling Princes. The troops were called out three times during the year to extinguish fire at the Palace.

79. During the year 1347 T. E. (1937-38), the forces were out in camp at Mainamati, Comilla, for 10 days. They did, besides their routine works such as musketry firing, route march, tactical exercises.

80. In 1349 T. E. (1939-40) ten days' camping (liaison march and collective training) was done at Fajilpur from 22nd January 1940 (1349 T. E.) with the 1 Sikh Regiment. The Officers and men had besides practices in various military operations such as Field works, Field firing and Anti-aircraft training, under the supervision of Lt.-Col. Rana Jodha Jong Bahadur, M. B. E., M. C., Commandant, Tripura State Forces.

81. The Cantonment was supplied with electric light during the year 1347 T. E. (1937-38), and some ordinary improvements and petty repairs of the barracks were carried through during the three years under review.

82. The health of the forces during the triennium was generally good.

83. Excluding the expenditure on the public works, the total expenditure stood at Rs. 1,35,368 for the year 1347 T. E., Rs. 1,64,167 for the year 1348 T. E. and Rs. 1,55,594 for the year 1349 T. E., against Rs. 1,18,728 of the year 1346 T. E., (the closing year of the previous triennium). A special expenditure of Rs. 18,338 was besides incurred in 1349 T. E. (1939) for war purposes.

III. POLICE

84. Rai Sahib A. C. Gupta continued as Superintendent of Police till the 24th Chaitra, 1347 T. E. (1937-38) and as he resigned, Rai G. R. Dutt Bahadur joined as Superintendent of Police and held charge during the rest of the triennium, the designation of the office having subsequently been changed to "Commissioner of Police."

85. Babu Naresh Kumar Bhattacharjee, B. Sc. resumed office on the 18th Kartick, 1347 T. E. (1937-38) and Babu N. N. Bose, B. A., who was acting in his place reverted to his own rank.

86. The total numerical strength of the Police Force was 498 in 1347 and 1348 T. E. (1938-39) and 522 in 1349 T. E. (1939-40) against 496 in 1346 T. E. (1936-37), the increase in 1349 T. E. being due to the appointment of 15 permanent and 9 temporary armed constables during the year.

87. The total number of village choukidars throughout the period continued to be 177 as against 176 in the year 1346 T. E.

88. There were 4 Inspectors of Police during the period as before, their main duties being to exercise control over and maintain discipline amongst the subordinate staff, besides supervision of cases and inspection of Police Stations and Courts.

89. During the period there were 23 Sub-Inspectors and 21 Naib Darogas on the police establishment as in the previous triennium. Their behaviour with the public were generally satisfactory throughout.

90. One Sub-Inspector, 5 Naib Darogas and 5 Constables were employed in the C. I. D., as before.

91. The total number of cases reported during the years under review was 2,245 as against 2,231 in the previous three years.

92. The results of the cases are detailed below :—

Number of cases reported				
2,245				
Enquiry refused		Number investigated		
36		2,117		
True	Intentionally false	Mistake of law	Mistake of fact	Noncognizable
1,682	163	34	98	140
Charge-sheet	Finally reported			
858	824			

93. The above table shows only institutions from year to year with their disposal and does not include pending cases, the number of which was as subjoined :—

Pending from 1346 T. E.

(i. e. previous triennium)—	37	} 96
" " 1347 T. E.—30		
" " 1348 T. E.—29		

Pending from 1349 T. E.

(i. e. close of the triennium)— 33

All the above 96 cases were disposed of within the triennium, the percentage of disposal thereof under each head in the table being almost identical.

94. Altogether 1,534 persons were arrested and 1,872 persons (including absconders) were sent up for trial by the Police in connection with various offences during the period under review, as against 1,539 arrested and 1,765 sent up in the previous triennium. Of the persons sent up 613 were convicted and 642 acquitted against 486 and 368, the corresponding figures for the previous triennium, while 617 (including absconding accused) awaited trial, against 299.

95. Nine cases of bad livelihood in which 30 accused were involved were started during the period, against 26 cases and 75 persons of the previous triennium. Only one case was pending at the close of the period against 9.

96. Two Arms Act cases were instituted against two persons in 1347 T. E. both of whom were convicted during the triennium. There were no such cases in the two years following.

97. Altogether 20 guns were stolen during the period against 7 of the previous triennium, of which 3 were recovered—1 within the State territory and 2 from the neighbouring British territory.

Theft of guns.

98. The total value of properties stolen during the three years under review amounted to Rs. 43,085-6-3p against Rs. 40,356-12-9 p of the preceding triennium. Of this amount, Rs. 11,024-13-6 was recovered within the period against Rs. 6,101-2-3p in the previous three years. The percentage of recovery was 25.58 against 15.27.

Recovery of stolen property.

99. There were 30 cases of dacoity during the triennium against 56 in the previous three years. Charge-sheets against 58 persons in 8 cases were sent up, with the result that 4 persons were convicted and 11 acquitted, while 43 awaited trial at the end of the period. The corresponding figures for the previous triennium were as under : charge-sheet—37 persons ; convicted 5 ; acquitted 17 ; pending trial 16.

Dacoity.

100. Altogether 194 cases of unnatural death were reported during the period against 233 of the previous three years. As before, enquiries were held by the Police into all these cases and no foul play was detected in any of them.

Unnatural death.

101. Two Inspectors of Police, 15 Sub-Inspectors, 12 Naib Darogas, 3 Writer Naib Darogas, 34 civil constables, 4 armed constables, and 5 Choukidars received money rewards, while 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Armed Sub-Inspector, 2 Naib Darogas, 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar, 2 civil Jamadars, 2 Writer Naib Darogas, 33 armed constables, 151 civil constables, and 7 Choukidars were fined or temporarily degraded. 1 Havildar, 10 armed constables, 27 civil constables and 9 Choukidars were dismissed for varying degrees of delinquency.

Rewards and Punishments.

102. The Commissioner of Police was out on tour for 84 days against 174 days in the previous three years, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police for 25 days against 53 days.

Tours.

103. The relation of the State Police with the Police of the neighbouring districts in Bengal and Assam continued to be satisfactory.

Co-operation.

104. Musketry and revolver practice were continued and the result showed improvements in marksmanship.

Musketry practice.

105. The Expenditure during the three years under review amounted to Rs. 2,55,869 against Rs. 2,55,186 in the previous triennium.

Expenditure.

IV. JUSTICE.

106. There were 17 courts of justice in the State during the year 1347 T. E., consisting of the High Court with its original and appellate sides, and 16 courts of Magistrate-Munsiff, while in the following two years there were 18 courts of justice viz., the High Court—Appellate Side, 2 Courts (including an Additional Court) in the Original Side of the High Court, and 15 courts of Magistrate-Munsiff exercising original jurisdiction only.

107. Mr. Jnanendra Mohan Das, B. L., continued as Chief Judge till the 13th Ashadh, 1347 T. E. and as he resigned, Mr. K. C. Nag, B. A., M. B. E., Barrister-at-law, a retired District and Sessions Judge of the Selection Grade, Bengal, and sometime Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bengal, and later on a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, was appointed as Chief Justice of the High Court and assumed charge on the 6th Sraban, 1347 T. E. In the Original Side Mr. Ramani Mohan Goswami, M. A., B. L., continued as Civil and Sessions Judge during the period, while Thakur Hriday Ranjan Dev Barman continued as a Judge of the Appellate Side till the 9th Pous, 1348 T. E. when he retired. Mr. Sarada Charan Sarkar, M. A., B. L. acted temporarily as the Additional Civil and Sessions Judge for sometime during the year 1348 T. E. till he succeeded Thakur Hriday Ranjan Dev Barman with effect from the 17th Pous of that year.

108. Altogether 6,830 criminal cases were instituted during the three years under review. With the balance of 835 pending from the year 1346 T. E., the total number of cases for disposal before the several subordinate courts was 7,665 as against 6,725 cases of the previous triennium, as detailed below ; out of these 7,665 cases, 6,682 were disposed of during the period against 5,890 in the preceding three years, leaving 983 cases pending at the end, against 835 of the previous triennium.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	During previous 3 years (1344-46.)	During three years (1347-49) under review.
Offences against the State and public tranquillity ...	276	174
Offences against person	3,392	2,304
Offences against property	1,682	3,753
Other offences	1,375	1,434
TOTAL	6,725	7,665

109. The number of persons brought to trial during the triennium under review was 7,347 ; the number awaiting trial from the preceding year was 1,129 ; the total number of persons thus brought to trial in the years under report was 8,476, the corresponding figure for the previous three years being 8,015. Out of the aforesaid 7,347 persons, 1,812 were arrested by the Police, 1,806 were produced on warrant, 2,787 appeared on summons, 936 appeared voluntarily, and 6 persons were arrested in the presence of Magistrates.

110. Out of the total of 8,476 persons brought to trial before the several Courts including the Sessions Court, 4,195 persons were discharged, 1,771 were acquitted, 1,314 were convicted, 19 died, 3 escaped, and 1,174 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the triennium. Out of the convicted persons, 553 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment extending from less than one month to 5 years and above, 700 were sentenced to fine only, 30 were bound down and 31 persons were warned for the future. The number of persons actually tried was 3,085 (excluding those discharged), as against 3,511 of the previous triennium, and the percentage of convictions was thus 42.59 against 48.19 of the previous three years.

111. Out of 7,665 cases for disposal as stated in para 108 above, the number of cases in which British Indian subjects were concerned either as complainants or accused, was 1,113 as against 1,268 of the previous triennium. Out of these, 829 cases were cognizable, and 284 non-cognizable. In 154 cases British Indian subjects were complainants and in 959 cases they were the accused. In 362 cases both parties were British Indian subjects. In all, 1,499 persons were actually brought under trial in these cases during the period under report, as against 1,586 of the previous triennium. Out of these 1,499 persons, 495 persons were convicted, 858 acquitted or discharged, 3 died 2 escaped and 141 remained under trial at the close of the period.

112. In all 52 cases were committed to the Sessions during the three years under review and 2 cases were pending from the preceding year. Out of these 54 cases, 53 were disposed of during the period as detailed below. The number of persons involved in these 54 cases was 251, of whom 62 persons were convicted, 109 acquitted and 80 remained under trial at the close of the year,

Description of cases.	Number of cases.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
Murder	10	10	0	
Murder and destroying evidence of murder	1	1	0	
Dacoity with murder	1	1	0	
Attempt to murder	1	1	0	
Dacoity	2	2	0	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	12	12	0	
Conspiracy, unlawful assembly rioting, causing grievous hurt, kidnapping etc.	1	1	0	
Rioting and causing hurt	1	1	0	
Grievous hurt.	1	1	0	
Rape	4	3	1	
Robbery	8	8	0	
Criminal breach of trust	1	1	0	
Tampering with judicial record, making false statement on oath, etc.	1	1	0	
Arson	2	2	0	
Unlawful assembly and criminal intimidation.	2	2	0	
House trespass by night accompanied by grievous hurt.	1	1	0	
Forgery and using forged documents.	2	2	0	
Lodging false information	2	2	0	
Making false document	1	1	0	
Total	54	53	1	

113. There were altogether 655 criminal appeals during the period under review including those pending from 1346 T. E., against 739 of the previous triennium. These appeals were disposed of as shown below :—

Rejected	...	...	...	26
Judgment affirmed	...	...	...	378
Modified	...	...	...	64
Reversed	...	...	...	138
Further enquiry ordered.	...	...	...	22
				<u>628</u>
Pending	...	...	...	27
Total	...	...	...	<u>655</u>

The percentage of judgments affirmed and modified was 71·97 against 60·62 of the previous three years.

114. The number of original civil suits instituted during the period was 4,105, as against 4,554 of the preceding period. With the balance of 732 pending from the previous triennium, the total number of suits for disposal was 4,837, as against 5,403 of the previous triennium. These suits were disposed of as follows :—

Exparte	...	...	...	1,818
Admitted and compromised	...	...	...	381
Dismissed for want of prosecution	...	...	...	726
Disposed of on contest	...	...	...	1,235
Pending	...	...	...	677
Total	...	...	...	<u>4,837</u>

The average duration of suits in the civil courts was 4 months and 10 days, as against 4 months and 7 days of the previous triennium.

115. The total value of civil suits instituted during the three years was Rs. 3,31,987-3-3p. as against 7,11,093-1-9p. of the previous triennium. Out of 4,105 suits instituted during the three years under review, 1,106 related to land, 2,016 to money transactions, and 983 suits were of other classes. 2,252 suits were of the value of Rs. 100 and under ; 972 suits were of the value between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 ; 61 suits of value between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 ; 38 suits of value between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 ; 1 suit was of value above Rs. 5,000, and 781 suits were not estimable in money value.

116. The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed during the period was 1,865, and there were 529, applications pending from the previous triennium. The total number for disposal was thus 2,394, as against 2,849 of the previous three years. The aggregate value of the new applications was Rs. 2,90,315-8-3p. and that of the pending applications was Rs. 1,01,877-6-0p. the total value thus amounting to Rs. 3,92,192-14-3p. against Rs. 4,98,623-13-5p. of the previous triennium. The number of applications disposed of was 2,012, the value of which was Rs. 3,11,812-1-0p. The number of execution cases pending at the close of the year was 382, the value thereof being Rs. 80,380-13-3p.

117. There were 433 civil appeals filed during the years, as against 426 of the previous triennium. With the balance of 110 of the previous triennium, the total number of civil appeals for disposal was 543 as against 532 of the preceding triennium. Out of these cases, 481 were disposed of within the period under report, as against 428 of the previous three years, leaving a balance of 62 cases at the close of the period as against 104.

118. The following figures will show the result of appeals against Result of civil appeals. civil suits :—

Decisions confirmed	...	...	...	236
Decisions reversed	...	...	...	140
Decisions modified	...	...	...	26
Remanded	...	...	...	18
Compromised and otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	61
				481

The percentage of judgments wholly or partly upheld excluding those in the cases compromised, was 62·38 as against 69·17 of the preceding period of three years.

119. The total value of civil appeals filed during the three years under review was Rs. 25,464-11-9 and the average duration of each appeal was 6 months and 10 days, as against 5 months and 26 days of the preceding triennium.

120. In all 64 suits were instituted in the Original Side, High Court, during the three years, as against 53 of the previous three years. With the balance of 41 suits pending from the preceding year, the total number for disposal was 105 as against 101 of the previous triennium. Of these, 78 suits were disposed of as against 60 of the previous triennium, leaving 27 suits pending at the close of the period, as against 41. There were 56 execution cases during the period under report, including 18 cases pending at the close of the previous triennium. Of these, 43 were disposed of and 13 remained pending at the close of the period. There were 57 applications for succession and other certificates during the period ; with the balance of 4 of the previous triennium, the total number of such applications was 61, out of which 57 were disposed of as shown below and 4 remained pending at the close of the triennium :—

Description of cases.					Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Probate cases	...	...	...	...	4	4	0
Succession certificate	...	...	...	...	25	24	1
Guardianship	...	...	...	...	32	29	3
Total					61	57	4

121. The total number of civil and criminal appeals including the number of cases pending from the previous year was 1,198 against 1,177 of the previous triennium. Out of these appeals, 1,109 were disposed of, as against 990 of the previous triennium, and 89 remained pending as against 187. In comparison with the preceding triennium the total

number of appeals for disposal increased by 12 and there was also an increase in the disposals by 119 cases.

V. PRISONS.

122. Together with the Central Jail at the Capital under the superintendence of Dr. M. M. Majumdar, L. M. S., Chief Medical Officer, as before, 8 jails were maintained by the State during the years under review.

123. In 1347 T. E. 525 convicts, 451 under-trials, 7 civil prisoners and 2 detenus—in all 985—constituted the total jail population, against 1,117 of 1346 T. E., while in 1348 the total was 930 consisting of 444 convicts, 479 under-trials, 4 civil prisoners and 3 lunatics, and in 1349 T. E., 962, consisting of 361 convicts, 594 under-trials, 3 civil prisoners, 2 lunatics and 2 detenus. The daily average was 152.64, 163.71 and 138.76, respectively, against 184.3 of 1346 T. E.; 154 prisoners remained in the jails at the end of the period.

124. Prisoners undergoing imprisonment for more than 2 years, totalled 101 in 1347 T. E., 97 in 1348 T. E., and 96 in 1349 T. E., against 98 in the year 1346 T. E..

A statement detailing offences, periods of sentence and occupation is given below with the corresponding figures at the end of the previous triennium.

Class of offence	Number of prisoners.				Occupation.	REMARKS.
	1346 T.E.	1347 T.E.	1348 T.E.	1349 T.E.		
Murder ...	17	20	20	20	They were employed in brick manufacturing, oilmills, wheat grinding, soorki pounding, <i>khôwa</i> breaking, weaving, gardening, bamboo and cane work, tailoring and paddy husking etc.	69 had sentences of 2 to 5 years, 14 of 6—10 years, 6 of 11—14 years and 12 for life <i>i. e.</i> , 20 years in 1347 T. E.
Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder ...	11	14	15	19		
Grievous hurt ...	9	11	6	10		
Robbery ...	3	2	2	2		66 of 2 to 5 years, 16 of 6—10 years, 3 of 11—14 years and 12 for life in 1348 T. E.
Theft ...	3	7	4	3		
Dacoity ...	26	9	10	14		
Counterfeiting coin ...	4	1	—	—		61 of 2 to 5 years, 18 of 6—10 years, 6 of 11—14 years and 11 for life in 1349 T. E.
Picking pocket ...	1	1	—	2		
Arson ...	1	1	1	—		
Keeping in possession counterfeit currency note ...	1	1	1	1		
Section 110 Cr. P. C. (Security for good behaviour for habitual offenders) ...	15	14	—	—		
Escape from lawful custody ...	—	2	3	—		
House trespass ...	—	1	1	11		
Unlawful assembly ...	—	9	9	8		
Keeping revolver & gun in possession without license ...	2	2	1	—		
Rape ...	5	2	1	1		
Kidnapping ...	—	2	21	2		
Adultery ...	—	1	1	2		
Breach of trust ...	—	1	1	1		
TOTAL ...	98	101	97	96		

125. One convict suffering from chronic diarrhoea and dropsy died of heart failure in the Central Jail in the year 1347 T. E.. Two undertrials died in 1349 T. E., one of bronchitis (tubercular) and the other of septic pneumonia from throat cut wound.

Jail Health.

126. The Reformatory school in the Central Jail continued to work satisfactorily. 18 convicts were trained in the year 1347 T. E.. Of them, one sent up for the Pathshala Scholarship Examination passed in the second division. 14 convicts were trained in 1348 T. E., and one passed the Pathshala Scholarship Examination in the 3rd division. The number of convict students was 19 in the year 1349 T. E.. The Muslim convicts were also imparted religious instruction by the Maulavi of the local mosque.

Education.

127. One undertrial effected his escape from the Sonamura Jail but was re-arrested in 1347 T. E.. Two undertrials escaped from the Kailashahar Jail in 1349 T. E. but one was re-arrested during the year.

Escape.

128. On the occasion of the auspicious birth-day ceremonies of His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, 12 convicts were released on the 14th Bhadra 1347 T. E., 10 convicts on the 3rd Bhadra of 1348 T. E., and 8 convicts on the 22nd Bhadra of 1349 T. E. The number of convicts released during on the occasion in 1346 T. E. was 10.

Special release.

129. Ten Jamadars and 57 warders were employed in the Jail during the years under report.

Jail Staff.

130. Two Jamadars were discharged, 8 warders dismissed, 14 warders fined and 7 warders warned for the future in the year 1347 T. E.; while 16 warders were fined, 2 warders discharged and 2 warders warned in 1348 T. E.; in 1349 T. E. 24 warders were fined, 1 warder discharged and 1 warder was warned.

Punishment.

131. His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur was pleased to show Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. C. Robson, O. B. E., the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States, round the Central Jail on 3rd February 1938, during his first visit to the State. Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. C. Robson, O. B. E. was also good enough to visit the Central Jail on the 24th March 1939. Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. Barton, Resident for the Eastern States, was pleased to visit the Central Jail on the 27th March 1940.

Visits.

132. The total income of the Central Jail came upto Rs. 6884, Rs. 4357 and Rs. 7391, respectively, during the years 1347, 1348, and 1349 under report. The income in the year 1346 T. E. was Rs. 7968.

Income.

133. The total expenditure in the jails amounted to Rs. 28,884, Rs. 29,249 and Rs. 29,755, respectively, in 1347 T. E., 1348 T. E. and 1349 T. E., as against Rs. 29,688 in 1346 T. E.

Expenditure.

VI. REGISTRATION.

134. Thakur K. K. Singh, Naib Dewan was in charge of the Registration Department during the years 1347 T. E. and 1348 T. E., and Thakur Rebati Mohan Deb Barman, thereafter, during 1349 T. E.

135. The number of Registration offices continued to be 9, there being one at the headquarters station of each of the Divisions and Sub-Divisions. In the Mofussil the Divisional and the Sub-Divisional Officers and in certain Divisions the Second Officers acted as Registrars. For the Sadar Division there was a separate Registrar at Agartala.

136. The total number of documents (including the previous year's balance) awaiting registration during the year 1347 T. E. was 7,659 against 7,819 of the previous year, while such documents in 1348 T. E. and 1349 T. E. totalled 8,070 and 9,413 respectively. Of these, 81, 49 and 81 documents were refused registration on different grounds and 362, 953 and 1,448 remained pending at the end of the years 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E. respectively, the corresponding figures for 1346 T. E. being 45 and 457.

137. The aggregate value carried by the documents in 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E. amounted, respectively, to Rs. 10,75,062, Rs. 10,21,205 and Rs. 10,67,149, against Rs. 9,25,693 of the year 1346 T. E., while the total value of the documents actually registered was Rs. 10,66,718, Rs. 9,76,423 and Rs. 9,88,218, respectively, against Rs. 9,17,873 of the year 1346 T. E.

138. With suits pending from the previous year, the total number of suits brought before the Registration Department in respect of documents the registration of which had been refused in various registration offices, respectively, in the years 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E., were 17, 48, and 53, out of which 4, 6 and 22 were disposed of, and 13, 42 and 31 remained pending, at the end of the years.

139. The total number of appeals for disposal including balances from year to year, was 3 in 1347 T. E., 7 in 1348 T. E., and 8 in 1349 T. E., out of which 3, 1 and 4 respectively were disposed of, and 6 and 4 remained pending at the end of 1348 and 1349 T. E. against 3 in 1346 T. E. No appeal was pending at the end of the year 1347 T. E.

140. The total income from fees and fines in the years 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E., respectively, was Rs. 7,609, Rs. 7,551 and Rs. 9,078, and the expenditure, Rs. 4,030, Rs. 3,958 and Rs. 3,634, the net income thus amounting to Rs. 3,579, Rs. 3,593 and Rs. 5,444 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1346 T. E. were as under :—

Income—Rs. 7,968 ; expenditure—Rs. 3,993 ; net income—Rs. 3,975.

VII. MUNICIPALITY.

141. In the period under report, the capital town of Agartala had the only Municipality in the State with a population of about 20,000 (twenty thousand) according to the census of 1941.

142. The Municipal Committee consisted of 9 nominated members, including an official Chairman and a non-official Vice-Chairman, who were appointed with the approval of His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur. Both in the years 1347 and 1348 T. E. Mr. S. C. Deb Barman, M. A. (Harvard), Senior Naib Dewan, and Babu Haridas Bhattacharjee continued to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. During the latter part of the year 1348 T. E., the office of Chairman having fallen vacant on the death of Mr. S. C. Deb Barman, the Vice-Chairman, Babu Haridas Bhattacharjee, acted as Chairman till the vacancy was filled up by the appointment of Thakur K. K. Singh, Naib Dewan. Early in 1349, he was succeeded by Thakur L. M. Deb Barman, M. A. D. L., Sadar Magistrate, who continued to be the Chairman during the year. Babu Haridas Bhattacharjee continued as Vice-Chairman throughout the triennium.

143. During the year 1347 T. E. the Municipal Committee held 3 meetings, the average attendance of members being 6·6 against 4·3 of the previous year. In the year 1348 T. E. there were 5 meetings, with an average attendance of 5·6, and in the year 1349 T. E. 13 sittings, with an average attendance of 8·1.

144. The realisations on account of Municipal and Latrine taxes were Rs. 4,775-15-0p in the year 1347 T. E., Rs. 4,075-13-0p in 1348 T. E. and Rs. 4,925-6-6 in 1349 T. E., as against Rs. 5,069-8-0 in 1346 T. E.. On account of financial stringency an advance of Rs. 2,650 was obtained from the Municipal Bazar Fund in 1347 T. E. and a loan of Rs. 3,000 from the State arranged in the year following.

145. The receipts under miscellaneous head in the year 1347 T. E. including advances from the Bazar fund was Rs. 3,612-1-3p, in the year 1348 T. E., including loans obtained from the State, Rs. 3,827-4-3p, and in the year 1349 T. E. Rs. 1,126-9-6p, as against Rs. 1,716-14-9p in 1346 T. E.. The State grants for the years 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E. were Rs. 12,600, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 11,000 respectively, against Rs. 9,000 in 1346 T. E.

146. The total expenditure amounted in the year 1347 T. E. to Rs. 20,831-12-0p, in the year 1348 T. E. to Rs. 17,392-5-9p and in the year 1349 T. E. to Rs. 17,719-10-0p, as against Rs. 15,793-8-0p in 1346 T. E..

147. The management of the Ishanganj Bazar at the Capital town was in the hands of the Municipal Committee as before. The total realisation from the Bazar amounted to Rs. 7,923-14-9p in 1347 T. E., Rs. 7,794-0-0p in 1348 T. E.,

and Rs. 7,798-11-0p in 1349 T. E., as against Rs. 8,404-4-3p in 1346 T. E.. The expenditure towards improvement and maintenance of the Bazar amounted to Rs. 25,948-7-9p in 1347 T. E., Rs. 16,190-8-6p in 1348 T. E. and Rs. 13,606-12-0p in 1349 T. E., the excess expenditure having been met from the accumulated Bazar fund earmarked for the purpose. In 1346 T. E. the expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,585-6-6p.

148. The general health of the town was on the whole satisfactory.

Health. In the year 1347 T. E. there were 59 cases of cholera with 9 deaths and 3 cases of small-pox all cured. In the year 1348 T. E. there were 59 cases of cholera, most of them imported from outside, with 14 deaths, and 2 cases of small-pox with 1 death. In the year 1349 T. E. there was no case of small-pox and other contagious diseases.

149. Dr. M. M. Majumder, Chief Medical Officer and later on Minister Public Health and Sanitation, continued Charge. to be in charge of the Municipal Department during the period under review.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. WEATHER AND CROPS—AGRICULTURE.

150. The charge of the Department during the triennium was with Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, F. R., Charge of the Department. G. S., Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, till transferred to Thakur K. K. Singh, Minister, Development Departments in 1349 T. E.

151. In the years 1347 T. E. and 1348 T. E., the departmental executive staff continued to be the same as in the Staff. previous years, with Mr. J. C. Choudhury, S. E., M. S. A. (Tokyo), M. R. Agri. S. (London) as Superintendent of Agriculture at the head. In the year 1349 T. E. the Department of Agriculture was reorganised with the opening of the allied Departments of Rural Uplift, Factory, Labour and Employment, Co-operative and Marketing. With the expansion of departmental activities, due to the re-organization, the Superintendent of Agriculture was promoted to the post of Director of Agriculture with Mr. S. Chakrabarty, B. Sc., promoted to the post of Assistant Agricultural Officer, and Mr. P. Das Gupta M. A. (Com.) newly appointed as Co-operative Officer. One Field Assistant and two probationer Fieldmen were also employed during the year 1349 T. E.

152. The Propaganda Office at the Agartala market served the Propaganda Office. purposes of general propaganda work during the years 1347 T. E. and 1348 T. E., while in the year 1349 T. E. the office of the Nursery ground was used as a hall, where a number of propaganda meetings were held and lantern lectures delivered.

153. In addition to general propaganda on agriculture, the propagandists held meetings and delivered lectures with lantern in

different parts of the State on various subjects, such as Social service, Crop extension, Cattle improvement, Cottage Industries, Co-operation, Hygiene and Sanitation, Child welfare and Maternity, Education, Temperance, Moral reconstruction etc. Altogether 32 such meetings were held during the year 1349 T. E. in Sadar and other Divisions.

154. A nursery with a small store of seeds and chemical manures was opened in 1349 T. E. in the heart of the Capital town with a view to distribute good seeds and seedlings and to demonstrate the utility thereof, as well as of chemical manures and fertilizers, and improved agricultural implements.

155. Leaflets on fodder, compost and preservation of manures, Groundnuts, Eri-culture, Napier grass, Cotton, indigenous treatment of cattle diseases etc. were distributed all over the State among the rural population.

156. Arrangements were made to distribute seeds of groundnuts, potatoes, different kinds of English vegetables and *Rabi* crops during the period.

157. Necessary information regarding different indigenous commodities was supplied to the Senior Marketing Officer to the Government of Bengal during all the three years.

158. Special attention was given by the Department to the spread of Eri-culture and to establish it as a cottage industry. A vigorous propaganda was carried on for the purpose. During the year 1349 T. E. Castor seeds were distributed to 311 families and Eri-rearing was introduced in 180 families, while 33 families learnt from practical demonstration how to spin Eri thread. Some of them were already weaving cloths from this thread at the close of the period. Special prizes and medals were awarded to the finest spinners and weavers by the Department. Great enthusiasm was in evidence amongst the people in the plains, both urban and rural, and some hill people as the result of these activities.

159. During the years 1347 T. E., 1348 T. E. and 1349 T. E., male labourers generally earned from 4 annas to 6 annas, and female labourers from 3 annas to 6 annas a day which *Gharamies* (thatchers) earned from 6 annas to 10 annas and carpenters and masons from 8 annas to Re 1 per day. Blacksmiths earned from 8 annas to Re 1 only. Most of the labourers came from the neighbouring British districts.

160. The subjoined table shows the average prices of rice and paddy during the triennium.

Years.	Rice per maund.	Paddy per maund	REMARKS.
1347 T. E.	Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 5	Re. 1-2 to Rs. 2-4	
1348 "	" 2-8 to Rs. 5	" 1-4 to Rs. 2-8	
1349 "	" 3 to Rs. 6	" 1-6 to Rs. 3	

161. No Taccavi loan was issued during the triennium except one of Rs. 1,222 only allowed in the Sadar Division in 1348 T. E.

162. A Canning plant was bought in the year 1347 T. E. and the services of an expert in that line were secured for nearly a month for demonstrations. The work of preservation of fruits, making jams, jelly, sauce, syrup etc. and canning and bottling them, was carried on for six months thereafter by the Department under the guidance of Mr. S. Chakrabarty B. Sc., General Assistant. On financial consideration however the Fruit Preservation Laboratory was closed indefinitely in 1348 T. E.

163. Mr. Chakrabarty was deputed to the Alipore Observatory for a month's training in 1347 T. E.. The Department also secured necessary instruments for installation of an Observatory at Agartala.

164. There was no outbreak of cattle disease worth mention during the year 1347 T. E., but rinderpest and foot and mouth disease prevailed during 1348 T. E. and 1349 T. E., the former having taken a rather heavy toll in 1349 T. E. in some parts of the State. Proper help was rendered by the Veterinary staff.

165. The Veterinary staff consisted of Doctor Prabhat Chandra Laskar, C. B. V. C., Veterinary Surgeon, one Compounder, and one peon. A student was sent to the Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta, in 1349 T. E. for necessary training with a view to strengthen the staff.

166. During the year 1347 T. E., the Superintendent of Agriculture was out on tour for 12 days and the Veterinary Surgeon for 17 days. In 1348 T. E. the Veterinary Surgeon toured for 30 days, and in 1349 T. E. the Director of Agriculture toured for 26 days, while the Co-operative Officer, the Assistant Agricultural Officer, and the Veterinary Surgeon were out for 34, 35 and 26 days respectively.

167. Mr. Purnendu Das Gupta, M. A. (Com.) was appointed as Co-operative Officer in Agrahayan 1349 T. E. During the period from Agrahayan to Chaitra, he toured in four Divisions, viz.,—Khowai, Kailashahar, Sonamura and Udaipur, and took stock of the assets and liabilities of villagers and made a preliminary economic survey of their financial condition with a view to ascertain the types of Co-operative organisations that would suit the State. He drew up drafts of a Co-operative Societies Act and bye-laws for Co-operative Rural Credit Societies, and also prepared schemes for Co-operative Cattle Breeding Societies and Co-operative stores.

168. The work of Rural Reconstruction was also taken up and possibilities of all-round improvement of the rural areas examined.

169. The subjoined statements show the rainfall and temperature in the State during the period, as a whole. The rainfall was however occasionally unseasonable and in some localities excessive for a time.

Rainfall.

Serial No.	Years under Review	Total average rainfall	Quinquennial average	Maximum fall	Minimum fall	Monthly average heaviest fall
1.	1347 T. E.	79.27"	83.23"	99.25" (Khowai)	59.07" (Udaipur)	19.75"
2.	1348 "	84."	83.44"	97.85" (Khowai)	60.06" (Amarpur)	14.35"
3.	1349 "	85.37"	83.25"	107.56" (Dharmnagar)	68.51" (Amarpur)	23.80"

Temperature.

Years under Review.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	REMARKS.
1347 T. E.	98°	51°	
1348 "	98°	50°	
1349 "	94°	52°	

170. The staple crops in the State in these three years were paddy, jute, sugarcane, til, cotton and mustard. Cultivation of pineapple and groundnuts increased during these years. Among other crops grown in various parts of the State, chillies, potatoes, tobacco and pulse of various kinds are worth mention.

II. IMMIGRATION AND RECLAMATION.

171 The charge of the Department was held by Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, F. R. G. S., Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur till 1348 T. E. With the administrative changes made in the year 1349 T. E., the charge was placed with Thakur K. K. Singh, Minister, except in respect of the Kalyanpur Reserve, which continued to be under the control of the Raja Bahadur, as Minister. During this period both the Chief Secretary and the Ministers were assisted by Thakur Bharat Chandra Deb Barman, Colonisation Officer and Under Secretary.

172. Reclamation work in Kulai Haor was on a satisfactory way of progress. In many cases the rent-free period having been over, rents were realised.

173. Cultivation of *pan* (betel) by the *Khasias* in Duluchhera block made very good progress during the years under report. The commodity was sold in Kamalpur, Halhali and Chhellengma bazar and it is gratifying to note that the production was more than sufficient to meet the local requirement, the surplus being exported to the adjoining British district.

174. Many *Mag* families have taken to plough cultivation and their number is growing. Chhellengma bazar made satisfactory progress, the number of permanent shops having considerably increased.

175. Water-supply from natural sources being insufficient the authorities were considering steps to remove the difficulty by re-exca-
vation of the existing tank. The L. V. School at Chhellengma made good progress.

176. To give impetus to plough cultivation among hill people who were habituated to *juming*, an area of eleven thousand *drones* of land was set apart as a Reserve. Many families have since permanently settled in the Reserve area and taken to ploughing, though the area actually brought under cultivation during the period was not encouraging. It was however found that the people fully understood the utility of the new method. It is hoped that in a short time the whole area will be under settlement and there will grow up a number of populated villages in the Reserve. In the year 1347 T. E. 16 *drones* and 15 *kanis*, and in the year 1348 T. E. 10 *drones* and 3 *kanis* of land came under actual settlement in the area.

177. Survey operations were carried on in 1347 T. E., within the Reserve in respect of 125 *drones* and 8 *kanis* of land.

178. The total expenditure incurred in the year 1347 T. E., in furtherance of the Scheme, amounted to Rs. 1,239-10-9 pies only, there being no expenditure in the following two years.

III. FOREST AND CUSTOMS.

179. Mr. Jatindra Nath Mitra, Naib Dewan, held the charge of the Department during the years under review. His designation was changed to Secretary on 9th Jaistha, 1349 T. E. With the exception of a few Mahals which were let out in *Ijara*, all the forests were under *Khas* management as before.

180. In 1349 T. E. a new Department designated "Customs Department" was created mainly to deal with the collection of duty on commodities exported from the State, and this new Department was put under the charge of the Forest Secretary, who managed both the Forest and the Customs Departments together.

181. Kumar Nanda Lal Dev Varma Bahadur joined this Department on 19. 7. 48 T. E. as Officer-in-charge, Forest Reserves and Afforestation, and worked in that capacity till 19. 12. 49 T. E. after which on 20. 12. 49 T. E. by an order of His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur his designation was changed to "Conservator of Forests."

182. During the years under review, the strength of the Patrol Staff, consisting of one Forester, three Head guards and twenty guards, continued to be the same as in the previous year. During the period, the Department had at its disposal the undermentioned executive staff including the Patrol.

	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.
1. Station Officer	1	1	1
2. Forest Circle Inspectors or Customs Officers	3	4	5
3. Foresters	14	14	14
4. Assistant Foresters or Rangers	18 } 4 }	18 } 4 }	25
5. Moharers	6	6	10
6. Head Guards	29	29	52
7. Literate guards	18	18	11
8. Guards	169	170	268
9. Boatmen	6	6	8

With the creation of the Customs Department, the designation "Forest Circle Inspector" was changed to "Customs Officer" and 24 Customs Offices were newly established in 1349 T. E.

183. During the years under review the Patrol staff was out on tour throughout the State in four sections.

184. The number of agents for the sale of forest permits on commission for shoulder borne export of minor forest produce by land routes, was 138 in 1347 T. E., 135 in 1348 T. E. and 150 in 1349 T. E.

185. For collection of duty and prevention of offences there were fifty-nine forest stations in the years 1347 and 1348 T. E. but in 1349 T. E., on the establishment of 24 new Customs stations and one Reserve forest Office, there were altogether 84 Forest and Customs stations.

186. The working of the Sal forests was kept in abeyance during the years under review, except to the extent of the removal and disposal of damaged and uprooted trees. The open unclassified forests were worked under the State Forest Rules of 1323 T. E. and the Feni river Mahal under the Rules of the Bengal Forest Department.

187. The forest areas that were provisionally declared Reserves under His Highness the Maharaja Maniky Bahadur's orders during 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E. are detailed below :—

1347 T. E.

1. Muhuripur Reserve—11 square miles, in Belonia Division.
2. Betaga Ludhua Reserve—44.5 square miles in Sabroom Division.

1348 T. E.

1. South Sonamura Reserve—21.5 sq. miles.
2. Tulatadibari Forest Reserve—21.5 sq. miles in Sonamura Division.
3. Karcha-khola Forest Reserve—29 sq. miles in Sonamura Division.
4. Pathalia Reserve—18 square miles in Sadar Division.

1349 T. E.

1. Kasari Reserve—52 sq. miles in Belonia Division.
2. Jagannathdighi Reserve—41 sq. miles in Belonia Division.
3. Trishna Parbat Forest Reserve—25 sq. miles in Belonia Division.
4. Radhakishorepur North Reserve—20 sq. miles in Udaipur Division.
5. Kachigang protected Forest—20 sq. miles in Udaipur Division.
6. Chandrapur Reserve—65 sq. miles in Udaipur Division.
7. Charilam Forest Reserve—11 sq. miles in Sadar Division.
8. North Sonamura Reserve—42 sq. miles in Sonamura Division.

The total forest area reserved upto 1349 T. E. was 530.05 sq. miles.

188. No lease for *kheda* operations was granted during the years 1347 and 1348 T. E. but in 1349 T. E. operations were undertaken in four places with 3 *khedas* in Kailasahar and 1 in Dharmanagar. 50 elephants were caught in Kailasahar and 2 in Dharmanagar Division.

189. The Toll Station at Amlighat continued to be under the management of the State Forest Department during the years under review. But according to the terms of agreement with the Bengal Government, a Ranger from the Bengal Forest Department was deputed to be in charge of the station during 1348 T. E. for a year. In 1347 and 1349 T. E. a Customs Officer was posted as Station Officer from the Forest and Customs Department of the State.

190. The total revenue collected and the expenditure incurred at the station during the years under report were as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1937-38 A. D. (1347)	Rs. 54,403	Rs. 3,949
1938-39 A. D. (1348)	„ 50,270	„ 3,678
1939-40 A. D. (1349)	„ 56,007	„ 3,620

191. As before, a Doctor of the Sub Assistant Surgeon class was appointed temporarily each year for four months, from December to March, for giving medical relief to the Station staff and to the cutters and exporters of forest produce.

192. As in the previous years, the forest produce from the Fee Simple Lots above the Amlighat Toll Station was exported free of duty under passes granted by the Collector of Chittagong.

193. Altogether 249 cases against 486 persons were instituted during the period. With 58 cases against 110 accused pending from the previous triennium, the total number of cases for disposal stood at 307 involving 596 persons. The cases were disposed of as under—(i) Tried—238, (ii) Compounded—27, (iii) Struck off—6, and (iv) pending—36. Of 307 persons convicted, (i) 20 were imprisoned, (ii) 260 were fined, (iii) 5 received punishments of both imprisonment and fine, and (iv) 16 were warned for the future. 127 persons were acquitted or discharged, 1 died, and 91 persons were awaiting trial while the 6 cases struck off involved 11 persons.

194. In 1347 T. E. one first class Forester and one guard were dismissed from service; one Assistant Forester, one Literate guard and four guards were fined for misconduct. In 1348 T. E. one second class Forester and one guard were dismissed from service for disobedience and misconduct and one Assistant Forester was suspended from service for a few months. In 1349 T. E. no forest subordinate was punished for any offence.

195. The following table shows the results of collection of Forest and Customs Revenue under different heads during the year under report as compared with 1346 T. E.

Heads of revenue.	1346 T. E.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Unclassed open forests:—				
(a) Toll on forest produce exported by the river Mahals ...	2,77,246	3,46,623	3,62,488	3,55,990
(b) Toll on forest produce exported by land routes under permits ...	69,637	74,903	77,037	81,268
(c) Toll collection (State share of the Amlighat Toll Station) ...	26,877	36,200	30,433	38,680
(d) Grazing Mahals ...	6,183	5,629	6,050	9,739
(e) Thatching grass Mahal ...	2,221	2,203	3,812	4,180
II. Reserved Forests—				
sale of <i>Sal</i> etc ...	1,039	1,271	135	1,928
III. Elephant Khedas ...	—	—	—	3,951
IV. Match Excise Duty	27,229	1,564	56,918	37,674
V. Tax on cotton & oil seeds ...	—	—	—	1,42,707
VI. Duty on jute ...	—	—	—	90,292
VII. Duty on Tea ...	—	—	—	49,414
VIII. Duty on Rice & paddy ...	—	—	—	59,467
TOTAL ...	4,10,432	4,68,393	5,36,873	8,75,290

196. The increase of revenue in 1349 T. E. was mainly due to (i) improvements in heads I—III and (ii) transfer of the income under

heads V—VII to this major head from the head Revenue owing to the amalgamation of the Customs and Forest Departments. During this year, grazing fees were levied on animals from across the frontiers for check and protection of crops and forests.

197. The quantity of timber exported during the years under report with the amount of duty realised is shown below :—

	1347 T. E.		1348 T. E.		1349 T. E.		REMARKS
	Quantity (in c. ft.)	Duty (in Rs.)	Quantity (in c. ft.)	Duty (in Rs.)	Quantity (in c. ft.)	Duty (in Rs.)	
1. Timber other than Sal	6,05,155.5	1,17,840.	6,93,239.5	1,36,522.	6,24,545	1,15,208	
2. Sal	1,992	1,271	432	135	6,162	1,928.	
3. Timber exported by the Feny river (State share)	16,772.5	1,750	20,538	2,110	21,446	2,981	

198. The Maharaja Match Factory manufactured 7,150, 11,309 and 17,485 gross of finished matches and paid Rs. 39-3-9, Rs. 59-2-6 and Rs. 54-14-3p respectively as duty on timber used in making these matches during the years under report. The State received Rs. 1,564 in 1347 T. E., Rs. 56,918 in 1348 T. E. and Rs. 37,674 in 1349 T. E. from the Government of India as its share of the Match Excise duty. The difference between the receipts of 1347 and 1348 T. E. was due to the fact that a substantial portion of the share allotted to the State for the year 1347 was received in 1348 T. E.

199. Plantation of Gamair (*Gmelina arborea*), Sonal (*Cassia fistula*) and Jarul (*Lagerostromia Flos-reginae*) was continued during the years under review and out of the 3 species of trees, the first-named one looked most promising.

200. The Secretary and the Conservator of Forests were out on tour for the following days :—

	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.
Secretary	64 days	69 days	86 days
Conservator	—	12 "	28 "

IV. PUBLIC WORKS.

201. Dewan Bahadur K. Dutt, M. A., B. L., M. R. A. S., F. R. ECON. S., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur was in charge of the Public Works Department during the years 1347 and 1348 T. E., and Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, F. R. G. S. was Minister in charge of the Department in the year 1349 T. E. Honorary Capt. J. N. Bhaduri, B. E., C. E., M. I. E. (India), M. R. SAN. I. (London), continued as State Engineer.

Mr. K. P. Roy, M. A., C. E., Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Engineer, appointed for a big Hydro-Electric Scheme in Bangeswar valley worked during the years 1347 to 1349 T. E., while Mr. A. K. Sen, B. E., Road Engineer, appointed for Road works of the State, worked during the years 1348 and 1349 T. E.

202. The total expenditure incurred during the years under review on Public works including Improvement works, amounted to Rs. 10,06,588 as detailed below, against Rs. 6,96,486 of the previous triennium.

Description of works. ^o	Ordinary • Public works.	Improvement works including local Fund.	Road Improve- ment works.	Total.
Buildings. 1347 T. E.	51,390	1,69,637	—	2,21,027
1348	46,909	1,03,178	—	1,50,087
1349	47,378	80,569	—	1,27,947
Roads & Bridges.				
1347 T. E.	19,030	48,542	21,243	88,814
1348	3,730	5,434	1,09,525	1,18,698
1349	8,660	6,552	1,26,585	1,41,797
Tanks & Tube Wells.				
1347 T. E.	3,206	640	—	3,845
1348	1,515	—	—	1,515
1349	500	—	—	500
Miscellaneous.				
1347 T. E.	2,507	22,850	—	25,357
1348	691	15,295	—	15,986
1349	1,344	36,482	—	37,826
Minor Works at Rajbari Kurkhana.				
1347 T. E.	887	—	—	887
1348	998	—	—	998
1349	946	—	—	946
Establishment.				
1347 T. E.	19,315	—	1,597	20,912
1348	18,420	—	4,759	23,179
1349	14,004	—	11,563	25,567
	2,42,337	4,88,979	2,75,372	10,06,588

203. The following works (major) were carried through during the years :—

1. Construction of X-ray Building.
2. Construction of armourers' work-shop at the Kunjaban Cantonment.
3. Construction of the Circular Bazar Building.
4. Construction of Ghoramara Bridge on the road from Agartala to Chandra Sadhu Para.
5. Construction of the Andharmanik Bundh.
6. Construction of the Chief Justice's Quarters.
7. Construction of the Hydro-Electric & Irrigation Engineer's Quarters.
8. Survey works of Bangeswar Hydro-Electric works Scheme.
9. Improvement of the Akbaura Road.
10. Substantial work in the Agartala—Ranirbazar Road.
11. Bituminizing road from Jackson Gate to Dharmasala.
12. Road metalling from Bazar to Municipal limit in the eastern side of the Capital town.
13. Construction of a new road from Padmanagar to Jumerdhepa.
14. Improvement of Ujjyanta Palace.
15. Construction of the Chief Commandant's Quarters.

16. Construction of Indian Officers' Quarters at Kunjaban.
17. Improvement of *Prasad Pratolee*.
18. New Road, from Birendranagar to Mandai Bazar.
19. Improvement of the Police Commissioner's Quarters.
20. Construction of a garage and record room in Minister's Office Compound.
21. Construction of a Bund between Mahadev Bari & Kunjaban Tila.
22. Improvement of Bisalgarh Road.
23. Sanitary fittings and bathroom fittings to the Palace.
24. Extension of Bazar Road at Agartala.
25. Construction of a building for a Prabhu Goswami at *Sreepat*.
26. Khosal Pushkarni diversion of Udaipur road.
27. Construction of an Additional Sessions Court in the compound of the Khas Adalat.
28. Sinking a Tube-well at Sibnagar.
29. Sinking 2 Tube-wells at *Sreepat*.
30. Sinking a Tube-well in the Guest House compound.
31. Sinking a Tube-well near Maharaj Kumar N. K. Dev Varman Bahadur's residence.
32. Sinking a Tube-well in Mohanpur Tahasil Office compound.
33. Sinking a Tube-well at Bisalgarh.
34. Sinking a Tube-well at Charilam Tahasil Kuchery.
35. Sinking a Tube-well at Sidhai Thana.
36. Sinking a Tube-well in Sabroom Divisional Office compound.
37. Sinking a Tube-well at Chandra Sadhu Para.
38. Sinking a Tube-well at Dhaleswar.
39. Sinking a Tube-well at Krisnanagar Thakur Patti.
40. Construction of a Tinshed with pucca plinth and wall in the H. E. School compound at Sadar.
41. Construction of 5 Tinshed Bungalows in the Rajbari compound with pucca plinths and walls.
42. Construction of houses and fencings in the Guest House compound.
43. Special improvement and reconstruction of Buildings occupied by the Chief Secretary and several Kumars necessary after a fire during the last part of the year 1346 T. E.
44. Construction of a Godown in the Guest House Compound.
45. Special improvement of Sylhet-Devendranagar Road.
46. Construction of Fatikchera-Dharmagarh Road.
47. Construction of one four-seated Sanitary Latrine in the Office compound.
48. Repairs to Sadar Sonamura Road (Motorable) between Bisramganj and Melagarh.

49. Repairs to Agartala-Bisalgah Road.
 50. Construction of Bazar Building at Agartala.
 51. Construction of Golaghati-Salda Road.
 52. Construction of a Tinshed for Radhanagar Beat Office.
 53. Construction of a Tinshed for Fatikroy Tahasil Kuchery in Kailashahar.
 54. Construction of a Tinshed for Dharmanagar Dak Bunglow.
 55. Construction of Gate and Guard rooms in front of Sadar Jail.
 56. Improvement of Military Barracks at Kunjaban.
 57. Construction of a pucca Railing round the Kunjaban Palace Tila.
 58. Construction of Quarters for Examiner of Accounts.
 59. Construction of a Tahasil Kuchery at Rajdhar nagar.
 60. Construction of Belonia-Loongthung Road.
 61. Construction of Belonia H. E. School building.
 62. Construction of a Motor Road from the Bisalgah Road to Bangeswar.
 63. Construction of a bridge in the Akhaura-Agartala Road with R. C. decking and R. S. Joists.
 64. Improvement of Mogra Road.
 65. Addition and alteration to the Finance Minister's Quarters.
 66. Digging of a tank near Gol-Bazar.
 67. Improvement of Kakraban Road from Melagarh to Kakraban.
203. The total expenditure in connection with Electric and water works was Rs. 36,474 in 1347 T. E., Rs. 22,921 in 1348 T. E. and Rs. 25,387 in 1349 T. E. against Rs. 26,748 in 1346 T. E.

V. GEOLOGICAL.

204. A new Geological Department was created in 1347 T. E. (1937). Mr. S. C. Deb Barman, M. A. (Harvard), Senior Naib Dewan, who was assisted by Mr. D. C. Nag, B. Sc. (Mining), L. C. E., Geological Adviser and Mr. K. L. Das, M. Sc., M. M. G. I., F. G. M. S., State Geologist, was in charge of the Department, till Mr. Deb Barman's unfortunate death in 1348 T. E., after which the charge was transferred to Thakur K. K. Singh Naib Dewan, since Minister Development Departments.

205. During the winter season of 1347 T. E., the Geologist carried on mineral prospecting works in the Barmura, Deotamura and Atharamura ranges and discovered some oil structures. The area under survey was about 200 Sq.

miles. Some indications of coal were also observed, and Calcareous sandstones, suitable for building materials and road-ballasts, noted. The broad synclinal valleys were studied for Artesian well conditions. Invertebrate and Vertebrate fossils of high scientific value were discovered on the occasion for the first time in the State and numerous fossil-woods noticed.

206. After submitting his field report for the year 1347 T. E. the Geologist carried on analytical works on the specimens collected in Calcutta. In 1348 T. E., prospecting works in the Unakoti, Sakhan and Jampui Ranges in the Kailashahar Division were undertaken by him, covering altogether about 300 Sq. miles. Mainly three anticlinal structures, suitable for the accumulation of Petroleum, were discovered. Four bands of fossiliferous limestone were noticed in the Jampui Range. Indications of the existence of Pottery Clay, Building materials, Road ballast, Coal, etc. were observed and soil samples from waste lands in the interior were collected with a view to studying their physical and chemical properties and suitability for different types of crops. Phuldungsei on the Jampui hills near the highest peak of the Range, Betting sib, was studied for its suitability as a Hill Station. During the year, the Burmah Oil Company Ltd. was granted a Prospecting License for Natural Petroleum and Natural gas for three years in respect of an area of 250 Sq. miles.

207. After submitting his field report for the year 1348. T. E., the Geologist went to Calcutta in the month of Ashad 1349 T. E. (1939) for his Laboratory works. In the month of Agrahayan (November) he again went out for the field works in the Jampui Range for a month, and thereafter inspected the works of the Geological staff of the Burmah Oil Company Ltd. in the Sonamura Division. The rest of the winter season he devoted to prospecting of Pottery clay and glass-sand deposits in the Champamura area of the Sadar Division.

208. The State Geologist was out for his field works altogether for 141 days in 1347 T. E., 158 days in 1348 T. E. and for 69 days in 1349 T. E.

209. The following table will show the actual Income and Expenditure of the years under review :—

YEAR.	INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.	REMARKS.
1347 T. E.	—	Rs. 2405.	* This figure includes (a) <i>Nasar</i> Rs. 70,000 (b) acreage fee Rs. 30,000 (c) deposit Rs. 25,000 and (d) Renewal fee for certificate of approval Rs. 10 realised from the B. O. C.
1348 T. E.	Rs. 1,25010.*	Rs. 5040.	
1349 T. E.	Rs. 10. †	Rs. 5750.	† Renewal fee for certificate of approval Rs. 10 from B. O. C.

VI. TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

210. The principal exports were timber and other forest produce of various kinds, such as, Cotton, Oil-seeds, (*Til* and Mustard seeds), Paddy, Jute, Rice and *Gur* (Molasses). Some home-spun cotton fabrics manufactured by the hill people and specially by the Manipuris were also exported. The principal export figures during the years under review as compared with 1346 T. E., are given below :—

	1346 T. E.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.
Cotton	24,011 Mds.	46,986 Mds.	46,367 Mds.	68,964 Mds.
<i>Til</i>	33,323 "	16,674 "	13,979 "	10,774 "
Mustard	36,627 "	45,047 "	37,106 "	32,917 "
Jute	1,50,032 "	1,61,360 "	86,897 "	2,37,430 "
Tea	26,56,780 lbs.	27,41,421 lbs.	32,41,916 lbs.	32,05,263 lbs.

CHAPTER V—REVENUE & FINANCE.

I. REVENUE.

211. The following table shows the total collection in each of the years under different heads as compared with 1346 T. E.

Serial No.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	1346 T.E.	1347 T.E.	1348 T.E.	1349 T.E.	Remarks.
1.	Land Revenue	8,32,454	6,29,897	6,02,917	6,27,589	
2.	Road Cess	—	39,284	36,811	40,420	
3.	Road Improvement Fund	—	92,182	1,09,642	1,03,986	
4.	Rents of markets	7,357	8,023	7,724	7,015	
5.	Family Tax in the hills	53,698	45,617	49,079	77,868	
6.	Toll on forest produce	3,46,883	4,21,526	3,62,466	3,55,990	
7.	Income from permit sale	—	—	77,037	81,268	
8.	Feni River Tolls	26,877	36,200	31,905	40,325	
9.	Elephant & buffalo grazing Mahal	6,183	5,629	6,050	9,739	
10.	Thatching grass Mahal	2,221	2,203	3,812	4,180	
11.	Reserve Sal Forests	1,089	1,171	135	1,928	
12.	Tax on cotton and oil-seeds	1,08,518	93,192	88,157	1,42,707	
13.	Adda Mahal	25,470	22,942	22,285	24,896	
14.	Excise	39,705	74,778	94,533	91,453	
15.	Stamps and Court-fees	67,627	67,727	61,596	65,680	
16.	Law and Justice (Fines)	2,269	2,375	1,469	1,008	
17.	Process fees	10,726	10,293	8,235	6,980	
18.	Registration	7,243	7,609	7,551	9,078	
19.	Jail	7,968	6,884	4,357	7,391	
20.	Cattle pounds	3,745	3,519	3,157	3,408	
21.	Nazars	59,426	40,823	1,10,458	61,507	
22.	Education	15,078	14,208	14,375	15,111	
23.	Tea Export duty	42,685	41,638	22,586	49,414	
24.	Depreciation Contribution	53,915	40,380	—	—	
25.	Jute Export duty	58,338	60,717	66,032	90,292	
26.	Duty on matches	27,270	1,564	56,918	37,674	
27.	Miscellaneous	62,776	67,409	75,581	89,956	
28.	Public Works	4,902	6,118	—	—	
29.	Kheda Operation	—	—	—	3,951	
30.	Money Lenders' License fees	—	—	—	5,577	
	TOTAL	18,75,373	18,43,805	19,34,890	20,55,595	

212. The total collections in the year 1349 T. E. were Rs. 20,55,595, in 1348 T. E. Rs. 19,24,890, and in 1347 T. E., Rs. 18,43,805 ; against Rs. 18,75,373 in 1346 T. E. The net increase in collection in the year 1348 T. E. was Rs. 81,085 in comparison with that of the previous year ; while in 1349 T. E. there was an increase of Rs. 1,30,705 in comparison with the collection in 1348 T. E., and that of Rs. 1,80,922 in comparison with 1346 T. E.

213. The income in 1347 T. E. under head Land Revenue decreased by Rs. 1,63,473 in comparison with that of the previous year. It may be noted that there was a remarkably satisfactory collection specially in the Sadar Division in 1346 T. E. when arrear revenue amounting to more than a lac of rupees was realised.

214. As already noted in para 12 above, the income under head Road Improvement Fund was new, being the result of a scheme of development of communications. The noticeable increase in *Nazar* in 1348 T. E. was mainly attributable to realisation of Rs. 70,000 from the Burma Oil Co. Ltd. as premium for prospecting license.

215. The marked increase under the head Excise in 1347 T. E. was due to the new arrangement for realisation by the State of Excise duty on *opium*, *ganja* and *bhāng* which was being previously realised by the Government of Bengal. The comparative increase under this head in 1348 is ascribable to competition amongst rival bidders during resettlement under the new conditions.

216. The decrease under head Depreciation Contribution was due to the discontinuance towards the end of 1347 T. E. of economic cuts and deductions from salary.

II. FINANCES.

217. During the three years under review, Rai Bahadur J. C. Sen, B. A., B. C. S. (Retd.), Minister, controlled the Department, till Rai Bahadur J. M. Chatterjee, M. A., B. C. S. (Retd.), assumed charge on appointment as Finance Minister on the 24th Magh, 1348 T. E., and held charge thereafter throughout the remaining part of the period under report.

218. Mr. S. C. Dev Barman, M. A. (Harvard) continued as the Departmental Head till his sad death on the 27th Pous, 1348 T. E., whereafter Rai Sahib S. C. Dutt (Examiner of Accounts) assumed charge, first as Officer-in-Charge of the Department, and later on, with the establishment of the *Mantri Parisad*, as Secretary to the Minister.

219. Subjoined is a consolidated abstract account of the Financial transactions of the State and the attached Zemindaries from 1344 T. E. to 1349 T. E.

*A consolidated abstract account of the Receipts of the State and the attached
Zemindaries from the year 1344 T. E. to 1349 T. E.*

Receipts.	1344 T. E.	1345 T. E.	1346 T. E.	TOTAL.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				Opening Balance for 1344 T. E. 10,52,214				Opening Balance for 1347 T. E. 15,16,044	
1. Opening Balance :-				3,50,220	7,28,421	10,64,966	11,63,951	7,28,421	
(1) State ...	10,52,214	10,92,959	12,37,176						
(2) Zemindaries ...	3,50,220	3,83,502	5,57,144						
TOTAL ...	14,02,434	14,76,461	17,94,320	14,02,434	22,44,465	27,18,856	13,63,138	22,44,465	
2. Income :-				51,51,025	17,51,623	18,15,248	19,82,428	55,49,299	
(1) State ...	15,79,609	16,96,043	18,75,373	33,43,897	12,65,702	11,79,575	13,89,133	38,34,410	
(2) Zemindaries ...	9,87,261	11,07,653	12,48,973						
TOTAL ...	25,66,870	28,03,696	31,24,346	84,94,912	30,17,325	29,94,823	33,71,561	93,83,709	
3. Law charges recovered :-				1,79,466	73,024	48,812	40,658	1,62,494	
(1) Zemindaries ...	46,963	65,060	67,443						
4. Refunds and compensation for lands acquired :-				12,621	3,25,081	1,582	16,326	3,42,989	
(1) Zemindaries ...	4,417	3,732	4,472						
5. Deposits :-				5,04,378	3,04,711	2,80,601	2,51,228	8,36,540	
(1) State ...	2,63,746	1,31,004	1,10,628	1,45,905	64,798	29,229	17,425	1,11,452	
(2) Zemindaries ...	39,576	51,943	54,386						
TOTAL ...	3,03,322	1,82,947	1,65,014	6,51,283	3,69,509	3,09,830	2,68,653	9,47,992	
6. Road Fund :-					92,182	1,09,642	1,03,986	3,05,810	
(1) State ...									
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,24,006	45,31,896	51,55,595	1,07,40,716	61,21,586	61,83,545	51,64,322	1,33,87,459	

*A consolidated abstract account of Expenditure of the State and the attached
Zemindaries from the year 1344 T. E. to 1349 T. E.*

Expenditure.	1344 T. E.	1345 T. E.	1346 T. E.	Total.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.	Total.	REMARKS.
1. General Administration charges :—				16,63,733	6,36,313	6,31,045	7,09,865	19,77,223	
(a) State	5,42,469	5,44,627	5,76,687						
(b) Zemindaries :—				4,19,991	1,42,174	1,37,557	1,39,873	4,19,604	
1. Cost of management	1,42,745	1,37,956	1,39,290	4,22,639	1,11,176	1,07,570	1,13,456	3,32,202	
2. Cost of litigation	1,36,800	1,59,230	1,26,609		8,89,663	8,76,172	9,63,194	27,29,029	
Total	8,22,014	8,41,813	8,42,586	25,06,413					
2. Revenue and Taxes on account of the Zemindaries	2,85,540	2,81,546	2,84,317	8,51,403	2,62,041	3,45,211	3,78,989	9,86,221	
Public Works—(a) State	2,69,062	2,00,017	2,60,797	6,69,876	3,15,871	1,94,253	1,89,101	6,99,225	
(b) Zemindaries	60,996	50,912	76,889	1,78,797	4,42,556	1,60,847	1,00,740	7,04,143	
Total	2,60,068	2,50,929	3,37,686	8,48,673	7,58,427	3,55,100	2,89,841	14,03,368	
4. Electric Light—State	16,239	16,433	26,748	69,480	36,474	22,921	25,387	84,782	
5. Municipality—State	9,000	9,000	9,000	27,000	12,600	10,000	17,750	40,350	
6. Education—(a) State	1,23,867	1,22,027	1,31,956	3,77,850	1,30,817	1,30,783	1,24,215	3,85,815	
(b) Zemindaries	9,075	8,557	8,932	26,564	9,103	4,130	4,149	17,382	
Total	1,32,942	1,30,584	1,40,888	4,04,414	1,39,920	1,34,913	1,28,364	4,03,197	
7. Medical and Sanitation :—				2,06,101	87,812	78,964	84,791	2,49,567	
(a) State	67,638	66,513	71,950	35,608	11,831	10,199	10,227	32,257	
(b) Zemindaries	11,469	12,001	12,138		99,643	87,183	95,018	2,81,844	
Total	79,107	78,514	84,088	2,41,709					
8. Survey and Settlement—(a) State... ..	20,119	13,635	12,296	46,050	12,000	14,355	13,923	40,278	
(b) Zemindaries	916	1,097	1,964	3,977	2,201	2,623	1,324	7,048	
Total	21,035	14,932	14,260	50,227	14,201	16,878	16,247	47,326	
9. Agriculture, Commerce and Industries—State	7,859	8,031	4,902	20,792	9,565	4,483	12,733	26,781	
10. Religious Expenses—(a) State	64,971	55,724	55,235	1,75,930	56,592	54,158	58,981	1,69,731	
(b) Zemindaries	6,111	6,716	6,565	19,392	6,845	6,340	6,779	19,964	
Total	71,082	62,440	61,800	1,96,322	63,437	60,498	65,760	1,89,695	
11. Sullanat—State	52,951	56,962	1,15,859	2,25,772	98,418	69,242	52,816	2,20,476	
12. Purchase of Land Tenures :—				24,963	14,310	6,717	3,184	24,211	
(a) State	6,845	11,522	6,616	18,722	20,134	675	42,444	63,253	
(b) Zemindaries	6,573	6,278	5,871		34,444	7,392	45,628	87,464	
Total	13,418	17,800	12,487	43,705					

Expenditure.	1344 T. E.	1345 T. E.	1346 T. E.	Total.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.	Total.	REMARKS.
13. Pension and Gratuity—(a) State ...	59,268	56,148	56,689	1,72,105	88,492	93,721	98,478	2,80,691	
(b) Zemindaries ...	10,915	11,943	11,806	34,664	12,605	17,098	16,073	45,776	
Total ...	70,183	68,091	68,495	2,06,769	1,01,097	1,10,819	1,14,551	3,26,467	
14. Ordinary <i>Sansar</i> charges:—									
(a) His Highness's own and the late Maharaja's family—State...	85,293	82,291	95,763	2,63,347	1,01,388	72,513	72,273	2,46,174	
(b) Other branches of the Raj family—State & Zemindaries ...	1,15,454	96,142	98,997	3,00,593	89,229	85,880	83,396	2,60,505	
(c) Thakurs—State ...	31,675	33,197	30,569	95,441	—	—	—	—	
(d) <i>Sansar</i> office establishment:—									
State ...	13,608	12,587	13,099	39,294	15,080	13,957	5,440	34,477	
(e) Miscellaneous—State ...	66,670	73,250	94,81	2,34,401	83,825	29,672	21,880	1,35,377	
Total ...	3,12,700	2,97,467	3,22,909	9,33,07	2,89,522	2,02,022	1,84,989	6,76,533	*Expenditure in respect of head 14 (c) transferred to head 13(a) with effect from 1347 i.e.
15. Charity and Donation:—									
(a) State ...	13,769	29,007	24,618	67,394	17,736	14,142	16,682	48,560	
(b) Zemindaries ...	7,046	3,551	9,865	25,462	3,026	11,892	14,963	29,881	
Total ...	20,815	37,558	34,483	92,856	20,762	26,034	31,645	78,441	
16. His Highness's Nij Tahasil:—									
State ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,20,000	3,20,000	1,20,000	1,94,591	1,98,418	5,13,009	
Zemindaries ...	1,25,000	1,20,500	94,175	3,39,675	1,04,657	20,000	30,000	1,54,657	
17. His Highness's tour—State ...									
18. Payment of liabilities and deposits—									
(a) State ...	77,171	79,860	98,908	2,55,939	1,05,102	79,999	99,994	2,85,095	
(b) Zemindaries ...	30,066	13,183	16,554	59,803	61,854	1,25,312	25,744	2,12,910	
Total ...	1,07,237	93,043	1,15,462	3,15,742	1,66,956	2,05,311	1,25,738	4,98,005	
19. Miscellaneous—(a) State ...	10,164	5,901	5,926	21,991	7,992	4,761	17,763	30,416	
(b) Zemindaries ...	11,723	14,225	9,428	35,376	11,132	10,084	5,640	26,876	
Total ...	21,887	20,126	15,354	57,367	19,044	14,845	23,403	57,292	
20. Coronation of King Emperor—									
Zemindaries ...	—	—	—	—	302	—	—	302	
21. Writing off irrecoverable advances—									
State ...	5,577	3,000	—	8,577	782	—	—	782	
Zemindaries ...	96,502	1,00,668	99,685	2,96,855	96,941	1,57,609	1,53,520	4,67,030	
22. Payment of old debts—State ...	29,339	30,910	32,761	93,010	22,059	36,901	—	—	
23. Interest on deposits—State ...									
24. Advance to <i>Nijtahasil</i> —									
Zemindaries ...	1,37,000	79,591	49,984	3,16,575	—	—	—	—	
25. Silver Jubilee ...	—	17,638	—	17,638	—	—	—	—	
26. Governor's Visit ...	—	—	23,201	23,201	6,490	—	—	6,490	

Expenditure.	1944 T. E.	1945 T. E.	1946 T. E.	Total.	1947 T. E.	1948 T. E.	1949 T. E.	Total	REMARKS.
27. Marriage Ceremony of Renuka Kumari—State ...	—	—	—	—	12,445	—	—	12,445	
28. Road Fund—State ...	—	—	—	—	22,810	1,14,284	1,38,148	2,75,272	
29. Geological Department ...	—	—	—	—	—	6,040	5,750	11,790	
30. His Highness's Official entertainments—State ...	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	30,000	50,000	
31. Contribution to His Highness's Nijfakabil—Zemindaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	2,65,715	2,60,000	4,65,715	
32. Purchase of share of Electric Supply Co. Ltd.—State ...	—	—	—	—	—	23,000	—	23,000	
33. King Emperor's Anti Tuberculosis Fund—State ...	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	25,000	
34. Loans—State ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	4,000	
35. Advances—State ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,064	1,064	
36. War Expenditure—State ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,338	18,338	
Total ...	28,47,545	27,37,576	29,11,130	84,96,251	34,02,730	33,52,164	34,09,171	1,01,64,065	† Adjusted and excluded under circumstances explained below.
							14,68,243	14,68,243	
							48,77,414	1,16,32,308	
Closing Balance :—(a) State—				Closing balance for the year 1946 T. E.				Closing balance for the year 1949 T. E.	* Including Bank balances Rs. 23,448.
In Cash ...	1,85,411	2,28,970	2,01,939	2,01,939	1,23,171	1,38,191	2,57,692	2,57,692	
At Bank ...	3,468	72,408	29,384	29,384	1,992	14,427	—	—	
Working balance :— In Cash ...	12,299	36,192	10,199	10,199	412	—	—	—	
At Bank ...	2,12,701	1,88,908	2,14,801	2,14,801	29,588	4,15,182	—	—	
In advances ...	1,90,182	1,90,182	1,90,182	1,90,182	3,85,182	—	—	—	
In bonds and advances ...	4,88,868	5,20,816	8,69,539	8,69,539	10,41,203	10,34,929	—	12,407	* Including Rs. 1,004 in Bank.
Road Fund Balance ...	—	—	—	—	69,342	61,701	12,407	2,70,099	
Total ...	10,92,959	12,37,176	15,16,044	15,16,044	16,53,890	16,67,490	2,70,099	2,70,099	
(b) Zemindaries :— In Cash ...	1,11,086	2,28,090	2,36,813	2,36,813	2,56,482	2,00,217	1,78,538	1,78,538	
At Bank ...	71,060	1,08,829	1,90,898	1,90,898	4,00,595	4,27,506	7,27,406	7,27,406	
In bonds and advances ...	2,01,366	2,20,425	3,00,710	3,00,710	4,07,889	5,36,228	5,79,088	5,79,088	
Total ...	3,83,502	5,57,144	7,28,421	7,28,421	10,64,966	11,63,951	14,86,032	14,86,032	
Total of State & Zemindaries' balances	14,76,461	17,94,320	22,44,465	22,44,465	27,18,856	28,31,381	17,55,151	17,55,151	
Total of State & Zemindaries' expenditure	28,47,545	27,37,576	29,11,130	84,96,251	34,02,730	33,52,164	48,77,414	1,16,32,308	
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,24,096	45,31,856	51,55,595	1,07,40,716	61,21,566	61,83,545	66,32,565	1,33,87,459	

A. B.—The slight discrepancy in certain cases between figures in Departmental sections and those in this financial statement is due to the fact that in this statement audited figures have been used, arranged under major Budget heads, after final debit and adjustment.

220. The period under report started with an opening balance of Rs. 22,44,465 against Rs. 14,02,434 in the previous triennium.

221. The total receipts during the period from all sources, including deposits, law charges recovered, refunds and compensations for lands acquired, as well as Road Fund, amounted to Rs. 1,11,42,994 against Rs. 93,38,282 in the previous three years (1344-46 T. E.). The total sum available for expenditure, including the opening balance, thus stood at Rs. 1,33,87,459 against Rs. 1,07,40,716. The actual income, excluding receipts under head Deposits, amounted to Rs. 1,01,95,002 against Rs. 86,86,999, showing an increase of Rs. 15,08,003. This was mainly due to increased receipts, under various heads owing to normal expansion (Rs. 8,89,000); under the head Refunds and Compensation for Lands acquired, consequent on adjustment in 1347 T. E. of advances made in 1344, 1345 and 1346 T. E. (Rs. 3,30,000); and under Road Fund opened for the first time in 1347 T. E. for improvement of communications in the State (Rs. 3,06,000).

222. The total expenditure incurred during the years under report (1347-49 T. E.) amounted to Rs. 1,16,32,308 against Rs. 84,96,251 in the previous three years (1344-46 T. E.), showing an increase of Rs. 31,36,057.

223. The year 1349 closed with a balance of Rs. 17,55,151 as per details below :—

ACTUAL CASH BALANCE,

In the Treasuries	Rs. 4,24,205
In Banks	Rs. 7,51,858
Held in Loans and Advances, (Zemindaries)	Rs. 5,79,088
	<hr/>
	Rs. 17,55,151.

224. The period in question thus ended with a balance of Rs. 17,55,151 against Rs. 22,44,465. The big drop in the starting balance in 1349 T. E., as compared with that in 1346 T. E., was due mainly to the exclusion of the advances granted from year to year in the past for specific expenditure pending final adjustment on submission of details and vouchers, and partly to non-inclusion of loans granted by the State from the opening balance of 1349 T. E. According to the past practice these advances and loans, though treated as final expenditure, were included in the balances. The amount of Rs. 13,63,138 represents under the circumstances the actual opening Cash Balance of 1349 T. E. in the Treasuries.

225. The noticeable variations in the expenditure are explained below :—

i. ADMINISTRATION CHARGES :—

STATE :—1. Sinking of a number of Tube wells by the Sanitation Department.

2. Purchase of three Motor Cars one for the Superintendent of Police and the other two for watering of the roads at Agartala.

3. Extra expenditure on account of Pleader's Fees.
4. Establishment of some new Reserve Forest Offices.
5. Purchase of Rifles by the Military Department and new appointments in that Department.
6. Time scale increment of pay and other increments of pay.
7. The constitution of the Mantri Parishad in 1349 T. E. with five Ministers, involving extra expenditure on Salaries and incidental charges.

ZEMINDARIES :—The decrease was Rs. 90,437. This was due to reduced litigation charges on the whole.

ii. REVENUE AND TAXES :—

ZEMINDARIES :—The increase of Rs. 1,34,818 was due to the payment of Education Cess and of some arrear Bills.

iii. PUBLIC WORKS :—

ZEMINDARIES :—The increase of Rs. 5,25,346 was due to expenditure in connection with the Tripura House in Calcutta and the Nirmahal Palace at Sonamura.

iv. ELECTRIC LIGHT :—

STATE :—The increase of Rs. 25,302 was due to the new Electric installation in State Buildings and other important places and also to the payment of some outstanding bills.

v. MEDICAL :—

STATE :—The increase of Rs. 43,486 was due to the purchase of an X-Ray Machine and increments of pay, establishment of two new Charitable Dispensaries at Dumburnagar and Fatikroy, and appointments of some new Midwives and Taluas for some Divisions.

vi. AGRICULTURE :—

STATE :—The increase was Rs. 5,989. This was due to village reconstruction work and introduction of Co-operative system of Agriculture and some increased expenditure on Veterinary and Agricultural purposes.

vii. PURCHASE OF LAND TENURES :—

ZEMINDARIES :—The increase of Rs. 44,531 was due to purchase of Cromeen House, Shillong.

viii. ROAD FUND :—

STATE :—A Road Fund was opened for the first time in 1347 T. E. and the expenditure of Rs. 2,75,272 was due to construction of a number of new roads in the State and improvements of old roads carried out during the period.

III. THE TRIPURA STATE BANK.

226. The management of the Bank was in the hands of the late
Management. Mr. S. C. Deb Barman till the month of Pous,
 1348 T. E., and on his death, with Rai Saheb S. C.
 Dutt (now Finance Minister), Thakur Jogesh Chandra Deb Barman,
 B. com., continuing as Secretary throughout the period.

227. The Bank maintained its popularity and progress and the
Progress. total amount of deposits stood at Rs. 3,81,372 in
 1349 T. E. against Rs. 1,21,901 in 1346 T. E., while
 the net profit during the three years under report amounted to
 Rs. 11,290 with an average of Rs. 3,763 a year, as against Rs. 1,142
 in 1346 T. E.

CHAPTER VI—MEDICAL.

228. Including the Victoria Memorial Hospital at the capital,
Hospitals and dispensaries. there were 19 dispensaries in the year 1347 T. E.
 Two more dispensaries were opened, one at Fatikroy
 and the other at Dumburnagar, in the Kailasahar and
 Udaipur Divisions respectively, in the year 1348 T. E. The number
 of hospitals and dispensaries, thus, came up to 21 during the year
 1349 T. E., against 19 in 1346 T. E.

229. The following statement will show the actual number of
New patients. new patients treated in the V. M. Hospital and
 the different dispensaries with their daily average,
 in comparison with 1346 T. E.

	1346 T. E.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.
PATIENTS :—				
Outdoor	1,33,515	1,35,920	1,46,296	1,53,626
Indoor	806	999	934	1,099
TOTAL	1,34,321	1,36,919	1,47,230	1,54,725
DAILY AVERAGE :—				
Outdoor	365.79	372.38	400.81	420.89
Indoor	2.2	2.73	2.55	3.01
TOTAL	367.81	375.11	403.36	423.90

230. The out-door patients (new & old) during the years under
Out-door attendance. review numbered 2,65,681 ; 2,82,895 and 3,04,338,
 the daily average being 727.88, 795.56 and 831.73
 respectively. The number of patients and their daily average in
 1346 T. E. were 2,65,681 and 727.88 respectively.

231. Including the balance of 26 from the year 1346 T. E. in-patients totalled 999 in the year 1347 against 806 of the year before. Out of the total, 809 were discharged cured, 141 relieved or discharged otherwise, 23 died and 26 remained in the hospitals at the close of the year.

Indoor patients.

232. In 1348 T. E. the total number was 934, with 659 cured, 217 relieved, 32 dead and 26 remaining under treatment.

233. The in-patients numbered 1,099 in the year 1349 T. E. ; out of the number, 862 were cured, 180 relieved, 30 died and 27 remained in the hospitals at the end of the year.

234. Altogether 1329 operations including 29 major cases were performed during the year 1347 T. E. against 1,141 and 33 of the previous year.

Surgical operations.

235. In 1348 T. E., 1328 operations were performed, of which 32 were major. The total number of operation cases was 1,408 including 32 major cases in 1349 T. E.

236. The total number of Police cases was 138 in 1347 T. E., as against 154 in the year 1346 T. E. of which 17 were postmortem cases against 21.

Police cases

237. In 1348 T. E., there were 155 Police cases with 29 post-mortems, as against 179 cases with 33 postmortems in 1349 T. E.

238. Only 9 new patients came in for treatment in the two Leprosy clinics, one at the capital and the other at Khowai Divisional town and were treated by Dr. J. M. Bose and Dr. P. Sen Gupta, respectively, in the year 1347 T. E. The number of new patients was 11 and 14 during the years 1348 and 1349 T. E. respectively. Two Doctors were sent to Calcutta for Leprosy treatment training during the year 1348. Leprosy Propaganda Officer Dr. Isaac Santra came to see the works of the leprosy clinics on 3rd December 1938 (1348).

Leprosy Clinic.

239. There was only one out-door Kala-azar centre at the V. M. Hospital, in charge of Dr. S. Bhattacharjee. The number of patients treated and results thereof are shown below, as compared with 1346 T. E.

Kala azar.

Year	No. of patients treated	Cured	Relieved	Left treatment	Died	Remained for treatment
1346 T. E.	120	45	—	70	—	5
1347 T. E.	87	19	—	61	—	7
1348 T. E.	175	75	32	47	3	18
1349 T. E.	186	83	27	59	7	10

240. Outdoor patients treated new numbered 20,539 during the year 1347 T. E., as against 20,482 of the previous year, the daily average of new and old patients being 119·46 against 115·73. The number of patients in the two successive years was 20,039 with a daily average of 109·14 and 213·73 with a daily average of 115·86. The total number of in-patients was 647, 717 and 828. The total cost incurred in this Institution amounted to Rs. 9,579-6, Rs. 9,951-14-9 and Rs. 10,419 respectively during the years 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E., against Rs. 9,478-11-3p in 1346 T. E.

241. Dr. N. Deb Barman remained in charge of this centre at the Capital. 18 persons and 2 dogs were treated in 1347 T. E. The number of patients treated in 1348 and 1349 T. E. stood at 23 and 17 respectively. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 412 on average. The corresponding figures in 1346 T. E. were :—persons 23 ; dogs—nil ; expenditure Rs. 271.

242. The charge of the clinic remained with Dr. A. Sen Gupta M. B., during the triennium ; Dr. N. Deb Barman M. B. also worked during the absence of the former. 645, 578 and 566 samples of different kinds were examined by them during the years under report against 450 in 1346 T. E.

243. An X-Ray Power plant with equipments was installed at Agartala in the early part of the year 1347 T. E. Dr. N. Deb Barman, the State Radiologist, was put in charge of this Institute. The cost of the machine with equipments amounted to Rs. 12,638. Altogether 47 cases were examined in this section in 1348 T. E. and 22 in 1349 T. E. The recurring expenditure on this Institution was Rs. 603 on an average.

244. Dr. M. M. Majumdar, Chief Medical Officer, continued to be in charge of this Department in the year 1347 T. E. Three Assistant Homœopaths performed their normal duties. The total number of patients treated in 1347 T. E. was 21,490 against 19,833 of the previous year, the daily average (new + old) being 107·39 against 91·25. Dr. K. B. Ghosh B. A., H. M. B. was appointed to the post of the State Homœopath in the early part of the year 1348, in which year 24,718 patients were treated with a daily average of 125·48. The number of new patients treated in 1349 T. E. was 26,434, the daily average being 161·08. The total cost came to Rs. 2,897, Rs. 3,443 and Rs. 4,344, respectively, during the years under report, against Rs. 2,735-12-5 in 1346 T. E.

245. As in the year before, Kabiraj Surendra Chandra Bhattacharjee Vaidyaratna was in charge of this Department. The number of patients treated during the three years under report was 110. The average annual expenditure, covering the price of medicines and the annual salary of the Kabiraj during the 3 years, was Rs. 3,229 as against Rs. 2,678-1-0 in 1346 T. E.

246. Altogether 14,934 persons were successfully vaccinated out of 18,843 operations performed during the year 1347 T. E.
 Vaccination. The corresponding figures in the year 1348 T. E. were 11,805 and 13,726 respectively. In 1349 T. E., 16,119 persons were vaccinated, 12,907 cases proving successful. The total cost on this account for the 3 years was Rs. 6,711. The corresponding figures in 1346 T. E. were—total cases—13,577 ; successful 10,336 ; expenditure Rs. 1,690-13-0.

247. In 1347 T. E. cholera, broke out in Sadar and Kailasahar Divisions and raged rather virulently in the latter
 Public Health. Division for some time. 507 seizures with 295 deaths were reported. Three temporary Doctors were employed for Kailasahar Division. 9,500 anti-cholera inoculations were performed.

248. Small-pox also broke out more or less in all the Divisions of the State. As reported, there were 340 deaths out of 971 seizures. Four Small-pox specialists were engaged for treatment. The total cost of the treatment amounted to Rs. 500. During the year 1348, cholera broke out sporadically in the Sadar, Kailasahar, Sonamura and Khowai Divisions. 70 deaths out of 137 seizures were reported. 9,000 persons were inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine. The total amount spent was Rs. 301.

249. Small-pox also broke out in Sadar Division during the year 1349 T. E. There were 124 attacks with 3 deaths. 115 of the number were treated by Small-pox specialists. The cost of medicines amounted to Rs. 331-12-0.

250. Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. C. Robson, O. B. E., Resident
 Visit. for the Eastern States kindly visited the V. M. Hospital and the X-Ray installation on 24th march 1339.

251. Dr. M. M. Majumdar L. M. S. Chief Medical Officer (later on
 Staff. Minister, Public Health) remained in charge of the Medical Department with his assistants, Dr. S. K. Dutta L. M. S., Asst. State Physician, Dr. A. Sen Gupta M. B., State Bacteriologist, Dr. N. Deb Barman M. B. State Radiologist, and Dr. S. Bhattacharjee M. B., General Assistant at the capital town, during the years under report.

252. In addition to this, there was a regular staff of medical subordinates in charge of the *Mofussil* Dispensaries. A Lady Doctor, 9 midwives and 6 nurses were also employed at the V. M. Hospital and the different Dispensaries.

253. In 1347 T. E., Doctor A. Sen Gupta went out on inspection
 Inspection. for 7 days and visited 2 Dispensaries. He was out on tour for 9 days and inspected 4 Dispensaries during the year 1348 T. E.

254. Dr. N. Deb Barman M. B. was on tour for 5 days and inspected 2 Dispensaries and Dr. Sen Gupta was out for 11 days and inspected 3 Dispensaries in 1349 T. E.

255. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 87,812, Rs. 76,984, Rs. 84,791 respectively, during the years under review, against Rs. 71,950 in 1346 T. E.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

257. The Department of Public Instruction was under the portfolio of Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjunga Bahadur, B. A. G. S., Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur during the years 1347 T. E. and 1348 T. E. On the inauguration of Reforms in 1349 T. E. the portfolio continued to be held by the Raja Bahadur, as Minister in charge. In 1347 T. E. and 1348 T. E. Mr. Satya Ranjan Bose, B. A., as Under Secretary, and later on, Officer-in-charge, Education Department, and in 1349 T. E. Mr. Janesh Kumar Bhattacharjee, M. Sc., Inspector of Schools and later on, Secretary, Education Department, assisted the Raja Bahadur.

258. The total number of Schools during the years under review was 138, 132 and 141 with an aggregate numerical strength of 7,176, 7,786 and 8,955 respectively, as against 135 schools and 7,445 students in 1346 T. E. Besides, there were private schools numbering 31, 33 and 33 against 46 in 1346 T. E.

259. In the years 1347 T. E. and 1348 T. E. there were 6 permanently affiliated High Schools and 1 Branch for boys and in 1349 T. E. 7 permanently affiliated H. E. Schools for boys. The total number of pupils in these institutions was 1,832, 1,923 and 1,947 respectively and the average daily attendance stood at 1,371.68, 1,408.60 and 1,504.30 respectively, against 1,167.70 in the preceding year.

260. Agartala, the capital of the State continued to be a centre for the Matriculation Examination. The State H. E. Schools sent up candidates to this Centre. Candidates from schools in British India were also allowed at it. In 1347, 4 female candidates and 2 teachers, in 1348, 8 female candidates and 1 teacher, and in 1349, 6 female candidates and 3 teachers sat for the Examination at this Centre. In 1349, the Matriculation Examination was held twice, once in December, 1939 (Supplementary Matriculation Examination) and again in March 1940 A. D.

Matriculation Examination.

261. The subjoined statement will show the results of the examination during the period under review :

	No. sent up.	Passed.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.
1. U. K. Academy					
1347 T. E.	23	19	10	8	1
1348 T. E.	28	19	10	4	5
1349 T. E.	30	19	0	3	16
2. R. K. Institution					
1347 T. E.	26	23	3	16	4
1348 T. E.	18	10	4	5	1
1349 T. E.	7	4	0	1	3
3. B. K. Institution					
1347 T. E.	21	15	1	13	1
1348 T. E.	25	18	2	8	8
1349 T. E.	15	10	1	1	8
4. B. B. Institution					
1347 T. E.	7	7	3	3	1
1348 T. E.	13	9	2	5	2
1349 T. E.	6	6	1	1	3
5. N. C. Institution					
1347 T. E.	11	10	2	6	3
1348 T. E.	20	9	1	2	6
1349 T. E.	7	3	1	0	2
6. K. B. Institution					
1348 T. E.	7	5	0	3	2
1349 T. E.	7	5	0	0	5
	270	190	40	79	71

262. The result on the whole was satisfactory, the percentage of success being 85·05, 63·06 and 67·65 respectively.

263. The subjoined statement will show the monthly Scholarships awarded to the students of the State H. E. Schools on the results of the Matriculation Examinations, each being tenable for 2 years.

	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.
1st—Rs. 10	... U. K. Academy.	R. K. Institution	B. B. Institution
2nd—Rs. 8	... R. K. Institution.	U. K. Academy.	N. C. Institution.
3rd—Rs. 8	... U. K. Academy. and B. K. Institution.	U. K. Academy.	B. K. Institution.

264. During the years under review there were 10, 10, and 11, M. E. Schools for boys. M. E. Schools for boys with a total strength of 1172, 1153, and 1290 respectively, against 10 schools and 1205 students in 1346 T. E., and the average daily attendance stood at 857·31, 897·76 and 990·09 respectively, against 821·59 of the year 1346 T. E.

265. The Maharani Tulsibati Girls' School at Agartala had a numerical strength of 153, 143 and 373 respectively against 121 in the year 1346 T. E. Under special permission of the Department some girls were allowed to continue higher studies in this school under the tuition of the Head Mistress. For conveyance of the girls a motor bus service was maintained as before. In 1349 T. E. there were 3 other M. E. Schools for girls besides Maharani Tulsibati Girls' School.

266. During the period under review there were 22, 20 and 19 L. V. Schools for boys. L. V. Schools respectively for boys, with a total strength of 1217, 1033 and 1111 respectively, against 22 schools and 1087 students in 1346 T. E.

267. During the years 1348 and 1349 T. E. there were 8 and 5 L. V. Schools for girls. L. V. Schools respectively for girls with a total strength of 270 and 155 students, and the average daily attendance stood at 214·16 and 106·33 respectively.

268. In the years under report there were 74, 70 and 79 *Pathshalas* for boys against 71 in the preceding year. The total number of pupils stood at 2272, 2251 and 2946 against 2089 in the preceding year, and the average daily attendance was 1911·50, 1619·20 and 2523·60 respectively in the years under review, against 1614·21 in 1346 T. E.

269. There were 9, 1 and 1 *Fathsalas* for girls respectively in the years 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E. against 9 in 1346 T. E. The total number of students were 286, 44 and 59 as against 278, while the average daily attendance stood at 232·48, 22·88 and 38·25 respectively against 219·23.

270. Altogether 900, 1062 and 1097 candidates appeared at the different Scholarship Examinations of the State against 961 in 1346 T. E. Of these, 670 including 146 girls, 812 including 140 girls and 856 including 166 girls respectively in the years 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E. came out successful, as against 732 inclusive of 146 girls. The results on the whole were satisfactory.

271. In 1347 T. E., 61 students including 8 girls passed the M. E. Examination and 3 girls passed the H. V. Examination ; in the L. V. Examination, the number of successful candidates was 135 including 35 girls, and in the *Pathsala* Examination, the number was 471 including 82 girls. Amongst these candidates 25 appeared from different *Maktabas* and *Madrassas* of the State.

272. In 1348 T. E., 85 students including 16 girls passed the M. E. Examination, and 4 girls passed the H. V. Examination. In the L. V. Examination the number of successful candidates was 173 including 38 girls, and in the *Pathsala* Examination, the number of successful candidates was 550 including 82 girls. Amongst these candidates 29 candidates appeared from different *Maktabas* and *Madrassas* of the State.

273. In 1349 T. E., 51 students including 13 girls passed the M. E. Examination and 1 girl the H. V. Examination. In the L. V. Examination the number of successful candidates was 198 including 47 girls, and in the *Pathsala* Examination the number was 605 including 105 girls. Amongst these candidates 20 appeared from different *Maktabas* and *Madrassas* of the State.

274. On the results of the examinations 12 boys and 6 girls, in 1347, 13 boys and 5 girls in 1348, and 14 boys and 5 girls in 1349 T. E. were awarded monthly scholarships varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per month tenable for two to four years.

275. In the years under review there were 10 schools for special training consisting of 5 Sanskrit *Tols*, 4 *Maktabas* and *Madrassas* and 1 *Silpasram* (Artisan School).

276. The Sanskrit *Tols* had 71, 57 and 65 students respectively in 1347, 1348 and 1349 T. E. on the roll, against 74 in the preceding year, and the average daily attendance stood at 53·27, 39·37 and 47·08 against 56·45.

277. The *Maktabas* and *Madrassas* had 142, 144 and 116 students respectively on the roll, and the average daily attendance stood at 95·47, 101·37 and 95·57 against 136·88 in 1346 T. E.

278. In the years under review there were, as before, 4 compulsory Free Primary Schools with 694, 732 and 856 pupils including girls, as against 612 in 1346 T. E.

279. The subjoined statement will show the number of students, their nationality and the average daily attendance in these Free Primary Schools :

Compulsory Free Primary Schools	No. of Students		Average daily attendance		Kumars	Thakurs	Manipuris	Tripuras	Reangs	Bengalees	Mahomedans	Others
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls								
No. 1 U. K. Academy—												
1347 ...	230	116	144·30	88·73	—	17	—	—	0	297	30	2
1348 ...	193	101	136·21	79·62	—	7	—	2	1	253	31	2
1349 ...	237	128	128·20	74·60	—	10	—	1	0	317	35	2
No. 2 Tulsibati—												
1347 ...	68	98	29·50	55·00	—	5	0	9	—	142	7	3
1348 ...	88	101	49·73	62·11	—	5	8	1	—	174	1	—
1349 ...	99	112	70·80	77·60	—	11	6	8	—	182	4	—
No. 3 Bejoykumar—												
1347 ...	57	88	44·90	62·50	—	19	26	—	—	78	11	11
1348 ...	86	93	57·41	61·51	1	32	—	—	—	135	9	1
1349 ...	100	87	59·60	53·90	3	44	—	—	—	130	9	1
No. 4 Thakurpalli—												
1347 ...	37	—	12·81	—	—	23	2	2	—	9	—	1
1348 ...	51	19	40·32	7·13	—	53	—	1	—	8	8	—
1349 ...	54	39	39·30	25·80	—	56	5	7	—	18	3	4

280. The comparative statement below will show the number of non-Bengalee students receiving education in the several schools of the State :

Serial No.	Nationality	Number of students			
		1346 T. E.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.
1.	Rajkumars ...	2	2	1	6
2.	Thakurs ...	203	320	279	370
8.	Manipuris ...	697	673	825	1220
4.	Tripuras ...	917	983	845	1023
5.	Reangs ...	9	20	19	39
6.	Kukis ...	—	—	1	1
7.	Chakmas ...	1	2	1	3
8.	Lushais ...	1	3	6	6
9.	Others ...	112	153	139	231
10.	Christians ...	5	—	—	10

5 dailies, 4 weeklies and 13 monthlies subscribed in the libraries against the same number in the preceding year ; in 1348 T. E. there were 4 dailies, 5 weeklies and 10 monthlies and in 1349 T. E. 3 dailies, 5 weeklies and 7 monthlies. In the years under report the average daily attendance in the Vernacular section of the library was 11, 6 and 5, against 8 in the previous year, and the total number of books issued to the public was 1673, 1580 and 893, against 1636 in 1346 T. E.

296. The total expenditure on public instruction in the years under report amounted to Rs. 1,30,817, Rs. 1,30,783 and Rs. 1,24,215 against Rs. 1,31,956 in the preceding year, as detailed below.

	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.
1. Education Department	Rs. 2,147	Rs. 6,311	Rs. 5,447
2. Primary Education	„ 27,413	„ 32,168	„ 27,043
3. Secondary Education	„ 52,834	„ 53,415	„ 55,017
4. Schools for special training	„ 1,250	„ 1,225	„ 1,177
5. Compulsory Free Primary Education	„ 3,020	„ 3,000	„ 3,214
6. Boarding Institutions for Thakur Boys	„ 6,501	„ 6,075	„ 6,118
7. Education of Kumars and Kumaris	„ 7,970	„ 8,417	„ 6,657
8. Scholarships and stipends	„ 6,180	„ 5,949	„ 4,360
9. Library	„ 1,894	„ 1,800	„ 1,799
10. Miscellaneous	„ 14,780	„ 5,906	„ 7,209
11. Silpasram	„ 3,029	„ 3,045	„ 2,986
12. Tripura Boarding	„ 3,799	„ 3,472	„ 3,188
	Rs. 1,30,817	Rs. 1,30,783	Rs. 1,24,215

297. The total receipt from the schools in the years under review amounted to Rs. 14,208, Rs. 14,375 and Rs. 15,111 respectively against Rs. 15,078 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII—REFORMS.

298. The portfolio of Reforms was held by *Manyabara* Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur with effect from his appointment as Minister and the establishment of the *Mantri Parishad* in 1349 T. E. The Minister was assisted in the Department as well as in the Local Self Government Department by Mr. Satya Ranjan Bose, B. A., as Officer-in-charge and later on as Secretary.

299. The first item of work undertaken was territorial reorganisation and establishment of a number of Village Mandalis or unions on elective basis as electoral units for election to the *Vyavasthapak Sava* of the State and with powers to administer certain local affairs. This work was pushed on during 1349 T. E. on the strength of His Highness's provisional order on the subject. A law has since the close of the triennium, been passed as the Village Mandali Act or Act I of 1350 T. E.

300. The scope of the reforms undertaken has already been dealt with in Chapter I.

CHAPTER IX—ZEMINDARIES.

CHAKLA ROSHNABAD AND OTHER ESTATES.

301. The zemindaries of His Highness, attached to the State, and known as the Chakla Roshnabad and other Estates, consist principally of the following *Toujis* in different collectorates—the properties extending over the Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet Districts.

Touji and other Particulars	Annual Revenues and cesses payable to British India			
	Revenue	Road Cess	Education Cess	Total
The Central Division.				
TIPPERA COLLECTORATE.				
(1) Touji No. 252 Chakla Roshnabad Estates ...	1,52,408	74,082	94,810	3,21,250
(2) Touji No. 355 Lakheraj Bajupti Mohal at Pargana Bagasair	261	71	93	425
(3) No. 52 Taluk Dharma Narayan ...	105	16	22	143
(4) No. 2053 Taluk Panchu Hazari	286	37	50	323
(5) No. 364 Taluk Kalikinkar Ghosh (Soydabad)	705	525	668	1,898
(6) 87 Lakheraj at Lalmai	—	470	587	1,057
MINOR MOHALS.				
(7) Touji Nos. 1190, 669, 671, 2205, 4303, 88, 119, 120, 123, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 139, 113, 111, 114, 137, 138.	162	665	833	1,660
	1,53,877	75,816	97,063	3,26,756
The Southern Division.				
NOAKHALI COLLECTORATE.				
(1) Touji No. 209 Taluk Kripa Kishore ...	3,928	2,125	2,718	8,771
(2) Touji No. 229 Mohal Asharkota ...	193	22	31	246
(3) Touji No. 12 Darara Hishya 3 as. 5 karas-2½ krantas ...	1,721	2,321	2,929	6,971
(4) Touji No. 204 Char Shaha Bhikari Hishya 4 annas ...	1,402	281	373	2,056
MINOR MOHALS.				
(5) Touji Nos. 535, 829, 148, 92, 34799, 1679.	196	52	68	316
	7,440	4,801	6,119	18,360

Particulars	Annual Revenues & Cesses Payable to British India			
	Revenue	Road Cess	Education Cess	Total
The Northern Division. *	—	—	—	—
The Srimangal Division (MAULAVI BAZAR COLLECTORATE.)				
(1) Touji No. 51168/1 Taluk Golamali Hishya no. 1	2,686	1,054	—	3,740
(2) Touji No. 51168/1 Golamali parent Mohal ...	215	73	—	288
(3) Touji No. 51483/325 Taluk Golam Rasul ...	120	33	—	153
(4) Touji No. 51783/1 Golamali Hishya No. 5 JubaraJ Birchandra ...	839	369	—	1,208
(5) Touji No. 51783/1 Golamali parent Mohal ...	271	115	—	386
MINOR MOHALS				
(5) Touji Nos. 51168/1, 51169/2, 51169/3, 51169/4, 51169/2 (Parent Mohal), 51171/4, 51171/2, 51192/25, 51230/63, 51326/162, 51349/185, 51351/188, 51364/20, 51368/205, 51384/223, 51390/228, 51402/240.	754	381	—	1,135
	4,885	2,025	—	6,910
Srimangal Division (KARIMGANJ COLLECTORATE)				
(1) Touji No. 16361/6 Taluk Bodoruddin Ahmed.	10	5	—	15
HABIGANJ COLLECTORATE.				
(1) Touji No. 55835/1081 Ramprasad	1,167	1,638	—	2,865
(2) Touji No. 56087/1335 Sarbamongola ...	168	260	—	428
(3) Do. No. 55949/1196 Taluk Shed Ramjan Ali...	62	10	—	72
(4) Do. No. 252 Chakla Roshnabad (in respect of Local rate of Montala only)	—	1,551	—	1,551
	1,397	3,519	—	4,916

* Revenue etc of this Division are paid in the Comilla Collectorate along with the Revenue etc of the Central Division, the properties being included in Touji. No. 252.

302. Most of the above properties are situated in an unbroken line contiguous to the western boundary of the Tripura State and having once been part and parcel of the kingdom of the ancient Rulers of Tripura. They form now an indivisible appange of the State.

303. For administrative purposes, the Zemindaries are divided Administrative Divisions. into four units, viz :—

(1) The Central Division with headquarters at Comilla, comprising properties within the jurisdiction of the Police stations Kotwali, Burichang, Chaudagram and Laksam in the District of Tippera.

(2) The Southern Division with headquarters at Feni, comprising properties within the jurisdiction of the Police stations Feni, Parasuram and Chhagalnaiya in the District of Noakhali.

(3) The Northern Division with headquarters at Mogra (Gangasagar) comprising properties within the jurisdiction of police stations Kasba, Brahmanbaria and Nabinagar under the Brahmanbaria Subdivision in the District of Tippera.

(4) The Srimangal Division with headquarters at Srimangal comprising properties under the jurisdiction of police stations Srimangal, Chunarughat, Madhabpur and Patharkandi in the District of Sylhet.

304. The management of the zemindaries continued in the hands of Manyabara Rai J. C. Sen Bahadur B. A. B. C. S. (Retd.) during the three years under review in this report i. e. the years 1347 to 1349 T. E. He was assisted as in previous years, by a Deputy Manager posted at Comilla and three Assistant Managers, posted at Feni, Mogra and Srimangal.

305. As in previous years, relief had to be given to the Talukdars and the tenants in the shape of general remission of interest and damages almost throughout the years, while the policy of allowing petty demands of the jote lands to be time barred was also continued.

306. The gross demands of the years with arrears were as follows :—
The demand of the period.

1347 T. E.	...	...	...	Rs. 36,91,940
1348 T. E.	...	...	...	.. 36,98,921
1349 T. E.	...	...	...	.. 34,85,761

307. The demand of 1346 T. E. with arrears was 36,78,747. The decrease in demand in 1349 T. E. was mainly due to deduction of rents and cesses etc. from the rent-rolls owing to large number of Taluks and jotes having been purchased in rent sales on behalf of the Raj.

308. Total receipts in the above mentioned years were :—

Realisation.

1347 T. E.	...	...	Rs. 17,28,605
1348 T. E.	...	...	Rs. 12,59,198
1349 T. E.	...	...	Rs. 14,63,542

309. Total receipts in the preceding year viz. 1346 T. E. amounted to Rs. 13,75,274. The increase in 1347 T. E. was mainly due to adjustment of previous advances amounting to Rs. 3,23,000 made for Nirmahal Palace at Rudrasagar.

310. To give special relief to the jotedars, a Conference of the delegates, nominated by the tenants was held at Agartala in Chaitra 1348 T. E. under direction of His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur. After discussion with the delegates a scheme, approved by His Highness, was circulated amongst the tenants in the shape of a memorandum (Memo no. 21 of 1348 T. E.). The main object of the scheme was to give opportunities to the tenants to pay up arrear dues within 9 years by easy instalments without any interest. Opportunities were also given to the tenants to pay decretal dues excluding damages and interests with remission of Rs. 20/- per cent. of the actual claim, provided they paid up such dues by Aswin 1349 T. E. The auction purchased jotes were also ordered to be restored to the judgment-debtors and their heirs who paid up all decretal and subsequent dues less 20% p. c. by Aswin 1349 T. E.

311. The Memo. had certain effect upon the collection of 1348 T. E. But its full effect was in evidence in 1349 T. E. in which year the collection was a record one.

312. Total expenditure of each of the years under review was

Expenditure. as follows :—

1347 T. E.	...	...	Rs. 13, 92, 060
1348 T. E.	...	...	Rs. 11, 60, 213
1349 T. E.	...	...	Rs. 11, 42, 441

313. The total expenditure in 1346 T. E. was Rs. 12,03,997. The expenditure mentioned above includes payments of old debts and deposits P. W. D. expenses, and contributions to the State. In 1347 T. E. expenditure under head P. W. D. rose to Rs. 4,42,556, owing to part payment of the cost of construction of the Nirmahal Palace being made this year.

314. Of the total expenditure during the years under review Rs. 2,62,041, Rs. 3,45,211 and Rs. 3,78,969, respectively were for Land Revenue, Taxes and Cesses, while the Administration charges including public works and Law charges were Rs. 7,21,864, Rs. 4,35,679 and Rs. 3,78,106. The increase in administrative charges in 1347 T. E. was due to the adjustment of Rs. 3,16,575 advanced in previous years and debit of the amount to the proper head, viz. P. W. D.

315. The following items of expenditure are noticeable :—

	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.	Remarks.
1. Education ...	Rs. 9,103	4,130	4,149	
2. Medical ...	11,831	10,199	10,227	
3. Religious ceremony...	6,845	6,340	6,779	
4. Purchase of property	20,134	675	42,444	
5. Sansar stipends ...	15,060	15,060	15,060	
6. Donation ..	3,026	11,892	14,963	
7. Repayment of old debts and deposits	61,854	1,25,312	25,744	
8. Contribution to the State	2,30,000	2,05,715	2,66,000	
9. Donation to Coronation fund	302	—	—	
Rs. ...	4,08,155	3,79,323	3,85,366	

316. The result of the three years' Settlement operations will appear from the table below :—

Kinds of settlement	1347 T. E.		1348 T. E.		1349 T. E.		REMARKS
	Addition to rent roll	Nazar realised	Addition to rent roll	Nazar realised	Addition to rent roll	Nazar realised	
Railway relinquished land ...	89	—	—	—	—	—	
Kaimi and Takshishi settlement at Comilla Town ...	21	1,043	100	5,949	152	12,010	
Ordinary Town settlement ...	19	140	10	54	28	510	
Khas patit ...	919	3,664	419	2,986	441	3,906	
Enhancement of rent...	180	2,575	94	282	227	3,523	
Resettlement of auction purchased holdings	265	16,841	313	49,113	515	43,604	
Settlement of rent free holding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Takshishi settlement in the Mofussil	5	260	3	348	7	944	
Ijara settlement ...	274	—	16,471	—	31,800	—	
Rs. ...	1,762	24,613	17,416	58,732	33,228	64,557	

317. The corresponding figures for the year 1346 T. E. were Rs. 2,840 and Rs. 27,614 respectively.

318. Subjoined is a Statement of tours of the officers in-charge of
 the Administrative Divisions of the Zemindaries :—

		1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.
1.	Babu P. R. Bhattacharjee, B. A., Deputy Manager.	105	64	38
2.	„ J. C. Majumdar, M. A. B. L., Assistant Manager, Feni.	92	95	83
3.	„ B. Guha, B. A. Assistant Manager, Mogra.	76	85	30
4.	„ S. C. Guha, B. A., Assistant Manager, Srimangal.	106	103	61

CHAPTER X—MISCELLANEOUS.

319. Rai J. C. Sen Bahadur, Minister, and on the establishment
 of the Council of Ministers, Chief Minister, was out
 on tour for 101 days, in the course of which he visited
 Calcutta, Shillong, Delhi, Bombay, Comilla, and Feni, in some cases as
 representative of the State to various committees and conferences of the
 Chamber of Princes and other public bodies. Noticeable tours of other
 Ministers during 1349 T. E. were as under :— Manyabara Raja Rana
 Bodhjung Bahadur, Minister, Local Self-Government and other depart-
 ments—41 days ; the late Rai J. M. Chatterjee Bahadur, Minister,
 Finance and other departments—51 days ; Thakur K. K. Sing, Minister
 Agriculture and other departments—10 days.

320. Altogether extradition of 77 persons from British India was
 granted by the Political Agent during the years under
 report, of whom 16 persons were arrested and
 surrendered to the State Courts concerned, and 37
 persons appeared of their own accord, or were subsequently arrested
 within the State.

321. Surrender of 44 persons from the State territory to
 British Indian Courts was allowed during the period. Out of them, 32
 persons were arrested by the State Police : 2 surrendered themselves
 before the trying Courts ; 1 was released ; proceedings against 2
 persons were dropped on the cases being withdrawn, and 7 persons
 were absconding.

322. There were one electric printing press, one treddle press and three hand presses, during the years under review, which sufficed to meet the growing demands on the press and for printing of all Government publications, forms as also question papers for various school examinations. Judicial Stamps were printed at the treddle press. Soon after the close of the period, a calamity overtook the press in the shape of heavy floods which inundated the whole of the town of Agartala and seriously damaged the presses and all accessories.

323. As in previous years, the Stationery Department stocked all stationery articles as also forms, and issued them to various Departments as indents were received.

DATED. AGARTALA.
The 27th February, 1943. }

Rana Bodhjung,
Chief Minister.

B. K. Sen,
Political Minister.

S. Goswami,
Revenue Minister.

H. K. Singh,
Minister, Public health & Sanitation

S. C. Dutt,
Finance Minister.

